

Fly Tying

an Enjoyable Hobby



by David & Cheryl Young



Fly Tying: an Enjoyable Hobby / David W. and Cheryl Young

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Special thanks to Dawn Fox for editing.



David W. Young first started tying flies in 1955. My information came from a book published by the old retailer Herters. I bought my materials from them and I recall receiving loose hackle packaged in a brown paper lunch bag. It took me longer to find the right hackle than to tie a fly.

I was hooked on tying when I caught an 8 pound rainbow on my very first fly. It was a Mickey Fin tied with feathers instead of hair. I have been an avid tier ever since.

This hobby guided me to a career as a dentist. I love creating things with my hands. Now I relish designing new flies to match the many waters that I enjoy fishing.

Pictured is my beloved Grande Ronde River. I just paddled down to my favorite hole to skate dries and to grease line damp flies.

I hope that this book helps you become a better fly fisherman.



Dry Flies

Adams	32
Adult Midge	34
Blue Wing Olive BWO	35
Callibaetis	36
CDC BWO Biot Dun	38
CDC Caddis	40
CDC Yellow Sally	41
Compara Dun	42
Elk Hair Caddis	43
Elk Hair Caddis Grizzly	44
Elk Hair Mayfly	45
Goddard Caddis	46
Gray Drake Spinner	47
Gray Caddis	48
Green Drake	49
Griffith's Gnat	50
Henry's Fork Caddis	52
Hexagenia Mayfly	54
Humpy	56
Irresistible	57
Light Cahill	58
Mayfly Spinner	59
Mosquito	60
Pale Morning Dun PMD	62
Parachute Adams	63
Partridge Caddis	64
Royal Coachman	66
Royal Coachman Downwing	68
Royal Wulff	69
Salmon Fly Dry	70
Sparkle Spinner	72
Stimulator Caddis	76
Yellow Sally	77



Bass & Panfish

Bass Woolly Bugger.....	80
Bass Worm	81
Deer Hair Popper	82
Foam Beetle	84
Foam Popper	85



Pacific Salmon

King Salmon	88
Rogue River Chinook Salmon	89



Nymphs

Aquatic Worm (tan)	92
Aquatic Worm (red)	93
Bead Head Prince Nymph.....	95
Big Yellow Mayfly	96
Brassie.....	97
Caddis Worm.....	98
Canadian Leech.....	99
Crayfish.....	100
Callibaetis Nymph	102
CDC Dun Emerger.....	105
Damselfly Nymph	106
Deep Caddis Pupa.....	109
Diving BWO	108
Diving Mayfly Egg-Layer.....	110
Dragonfly Nymph	111
Floating Nymph	112
Golden Stonefly Nymph	113
Gray Drake Nymph.....	114
Hare's Ear Clinger.....	115
Hare's Ear Soft Hackle.....	116
Hare's Ear Swimmer.....	117
Lake fly Emerger.....	118
Midge Emerger	120
Midge Larva.....	122
Peeking Caddis.....	124
Pheasant Tail Clinger	126
Pheasant Tail Soft Hackle	127
PMD Nymph.....	128
Prince Nymph	130
Salmon fly (Stonefly) Nymph	132
San Juan Worm	134
Serendipity	136
Scud.....	137
Soft Hackle Olive.....	138
Sow Bug.....	139
Werner's Shrimp	140
WD 40.....	142
Woolly Worm	143
Zelon Caddis Pupa	144
Zelon Mayfly Emerger.....	145
Zug Bug	146



Salmon/ Steelhead

Bomber.....	150
Green Butt skunk Purple.....	152
Glo-Bug.....	154
Polar Shrimp	156
Purple Steelhead.....	158
Red Butt Skunk.....	160
Skunk	162
Wally Waker.....	164



Salt Water

Clouser	168
Crazy Charlie	169
Deceiver	170
Tarpon	171



Streamers (Baitfish)

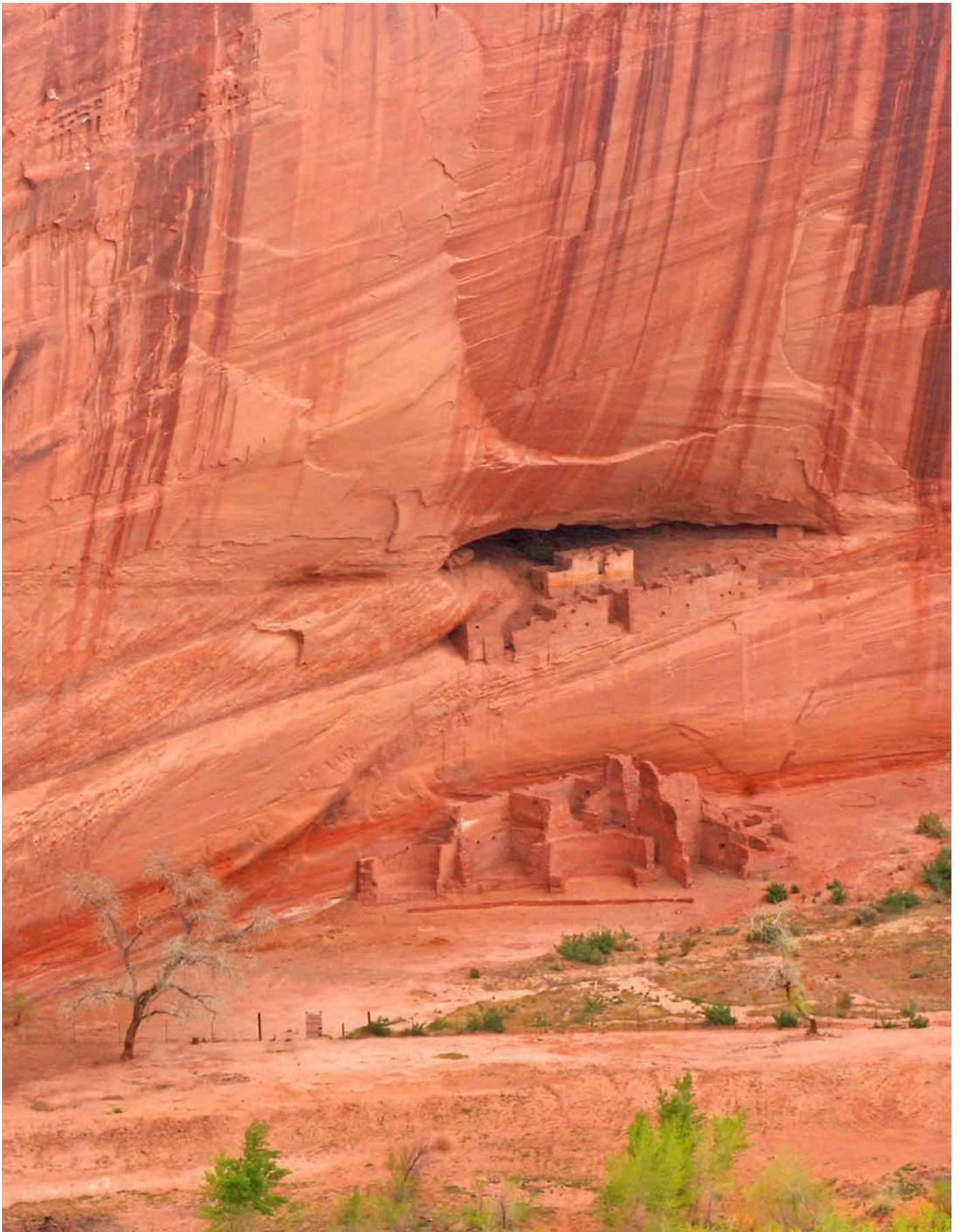
Black Nose Dace.....	174
Brown Trout Bead chain	175
Chub Streamer	176
Clouser	177
Egg Sucking Leech	178
Matuka Streamer.....	179
Mickey Finn.....	180
Muddler Minnow Chickabou.....	181
Muddler Minnow	182
Platte River Special	184
Rainbow Trout Bead chain.....	185
Sculpin	186
Woolly Bugger	187
Zonker	188



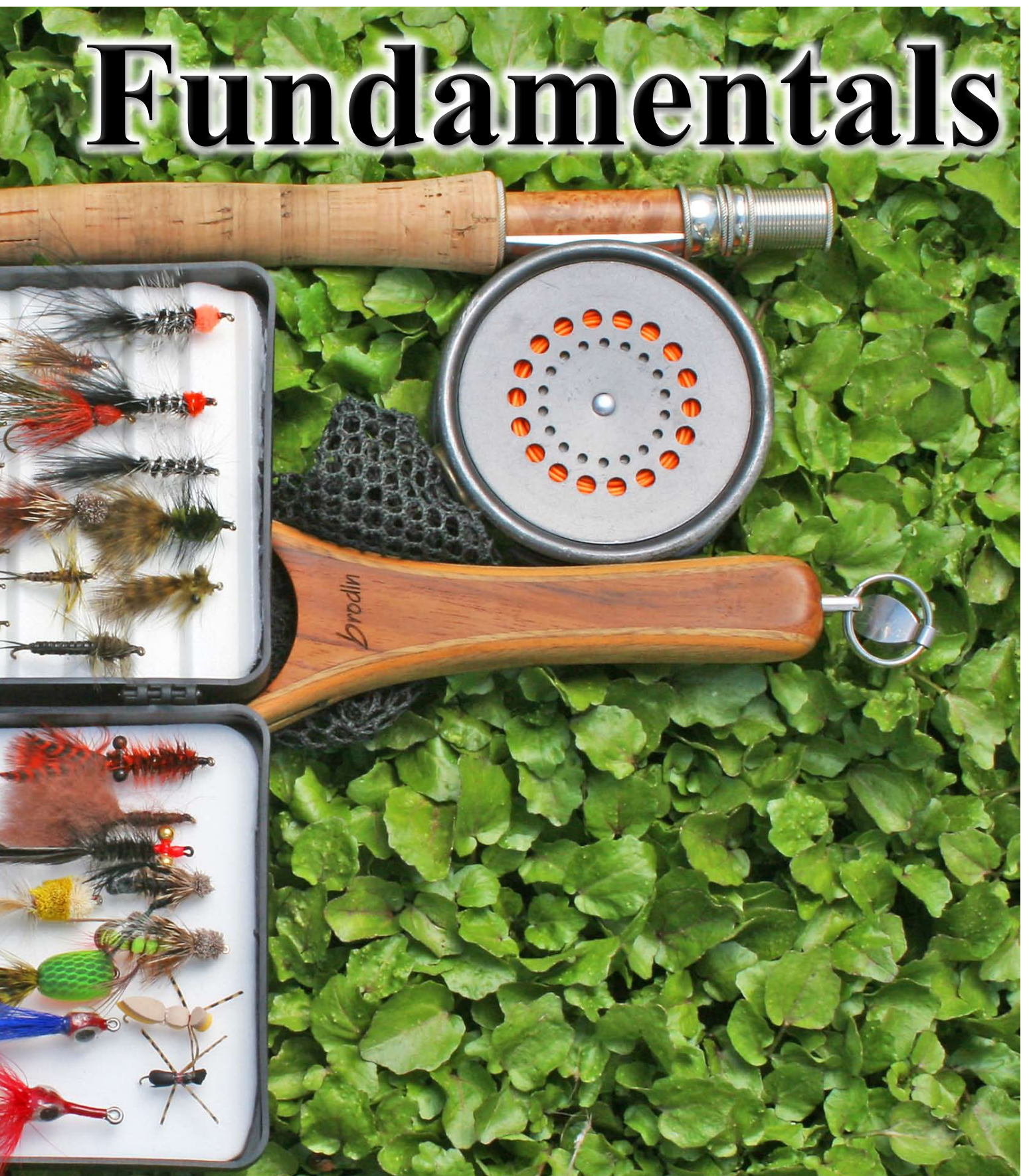
Terrestrials

Ant.....	192
Beetle	193
Cricket Foam.....	194
Cricket (hair).....	195
Foam Hopper Wings	196
Hopper (hair).....	197
Simple Foam Hopper	198









Fly Selection

The advantage of fly tying is that you can match the aquatic foods better in the waters that you fish. Take the time to collect and sample the aquatic foods and take them home to the tying bench. Next, look through the 100 plus patterns listed in this book and make the closest match.

Customize your flies with the correct color of materials that match your samples. Pay close attention to your fly's size, shape, silhouette, and texture. Make sure that the fly you tie matches these factors with the natural. By doing this the flies you tie will be the best ones for the water that you fish. You'll catch more and larger fish.

In writing this book I have purposefully omitted the material colors. In the real world aquatic foods take on their own specific coloration for the waters that they inhabit. Since these foods are constantly preyed upon they must match their surroundings to survive. Usually aquatic foods are camouflaged to match the weeds, rocks, and soil that they inhabit. When in doubt select a fly that is the same color of the bottom.

Don't be afraid to be creative in your tying. This effort in sampling the actual foods that fish are accustomed to eating and matching them will pay off in larger and more fish. This process will make you a better fisherman.

Fish feed upon a great variety of water and land born nourishments. An angler's artificial flies are designed to imitate these foods. Matching your fly to the specific fare that the fish are presently feeding upon is key to success.

Land born foods are classified as terrestrials; consequently, water born foods are classified as aquatics. The significant terrestrials are ants, grasshoppers, mice, moths, lizards, earthworms, beetles, and crickets. The important aquatics are caddisflies, mayflies, stoneflies, midges, crane flies, dragonflies, damselflies, crustaceans, forage fish, leeches and eels.

These natural foods can be imitated by today's flies. But first the natural food must be identified. Knowledge of what the fish are presently feeding upon is essential to select the right fly. Time spent observing before fishing is well spent.

Start by watching the waters surface for insect activity. Observe both the birds and the fish to see what they are feeding upon. I carry a pair of compact binoculars and use them often. Then I collect a sample insect.

A small aquarium net can help collect the insects. Place the net just under the waters surface to catch the actively hatching insects. Also use the net to catch the air born ones.

Find a spider's web and observe its contents for a history of the available insects.





A stomach pump can remove the fish's recently ingested food. But first a fish must be caught. The pump is sold in most fly shops and is designed for its intended purpose. It is simply a rubber bulb with a plastic tube. The bulb injects a small amount of water into the fish's stomach and the pressure on the pump is released sucking some of the fish's ingested food back into the bulb. Now squeeze the bulb's contents back into your hand or into a white container. Inspect the contents. A major disadvantage is that the pump only removes the small food items and not the large ones lodged into the stomach. The pump's advantage is giving you the small presently ingested insects for identification.

A large screen is useful in identifying the assortment of foodstuffs in a stream. Such knowledge is useful when purchasing or tying flies for the specific stream. The screen is made by stapling a three foot section of window screen to two broom handles or one inch by two inch slat boards. Place the screen downstream from your waded position. Next, dislodge or overturn rocks with your feet and allow the debris to collect onto the screen. Take the screen ashore and examine its contents. It will contain a large sample of the



streams aquatic finds. Save its contents in small bottles filled with eighty percent alcohol and twenty percent water.

Once the foodstuff is collected, try to identify them. Next, go through your fly box and make a match. Choose a fly that mimics the foodstuffs size, texture, color and shape. Imitate the food's action with the proper presentation and retrieve.

The size concerns the foodstuffs measurements in terms of thickness, width, and length. Foods smaller than half an inch are best imitated as to its exact length; on the other hand, foods larger than half an inch are best imitated as to its exact thickness and width. Choose your fly selection accordingly. The texture is the overall feel as to the food's softness or rigidity. A fish's mouth readily detects texture and a too soft or too hard of a fly will be readily rejected. While a good match will be ingested.



The shape is the food's silhouette. This outline is an important consideration in matching the fly. Suggestive and impressionistic flies that match the foodstuffs three dimensional shape are the

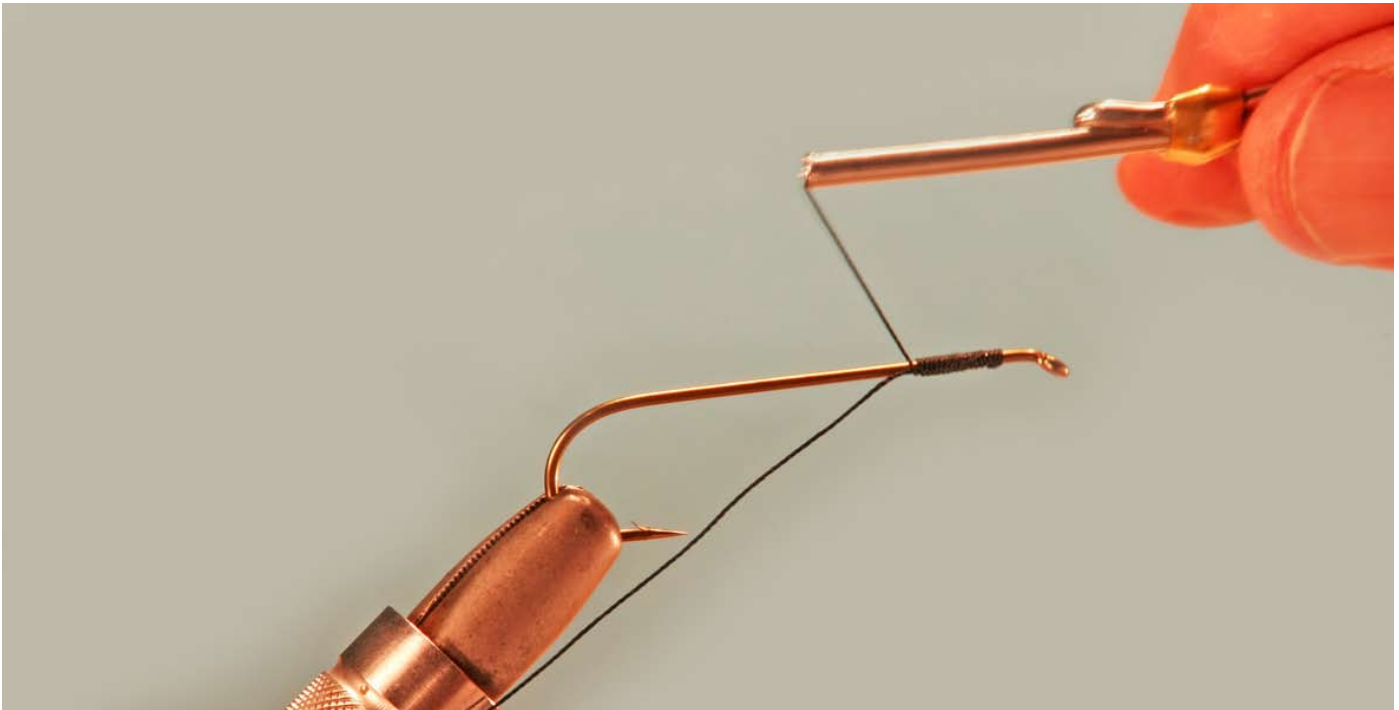
most successful. Suggestive flies can match a multitude of possible foods. While sometimes exact imitations restrict the number of matches.

The color match is helpful but it is not as important as the other elements of imitation. Natural foods color and patterns can vary in shades and tones. Hence select your fly as to the general color pattern of the natural.

Action, is the foodstuffs natural movement. The presentation and the retrieve mimics' this motion. Action depicts a living movement that fish key upon while feeding.

Volumes of text could be written on the huge variety of foodstuffs eaten by fish. There are thousands of varieties of both land born and stream born insects. Try to classify your findings into one of the general groups. Match the natural foods size, texture, color, action, and silhouette with one of your flies.

Tying Fundamentals



Thread Attachment

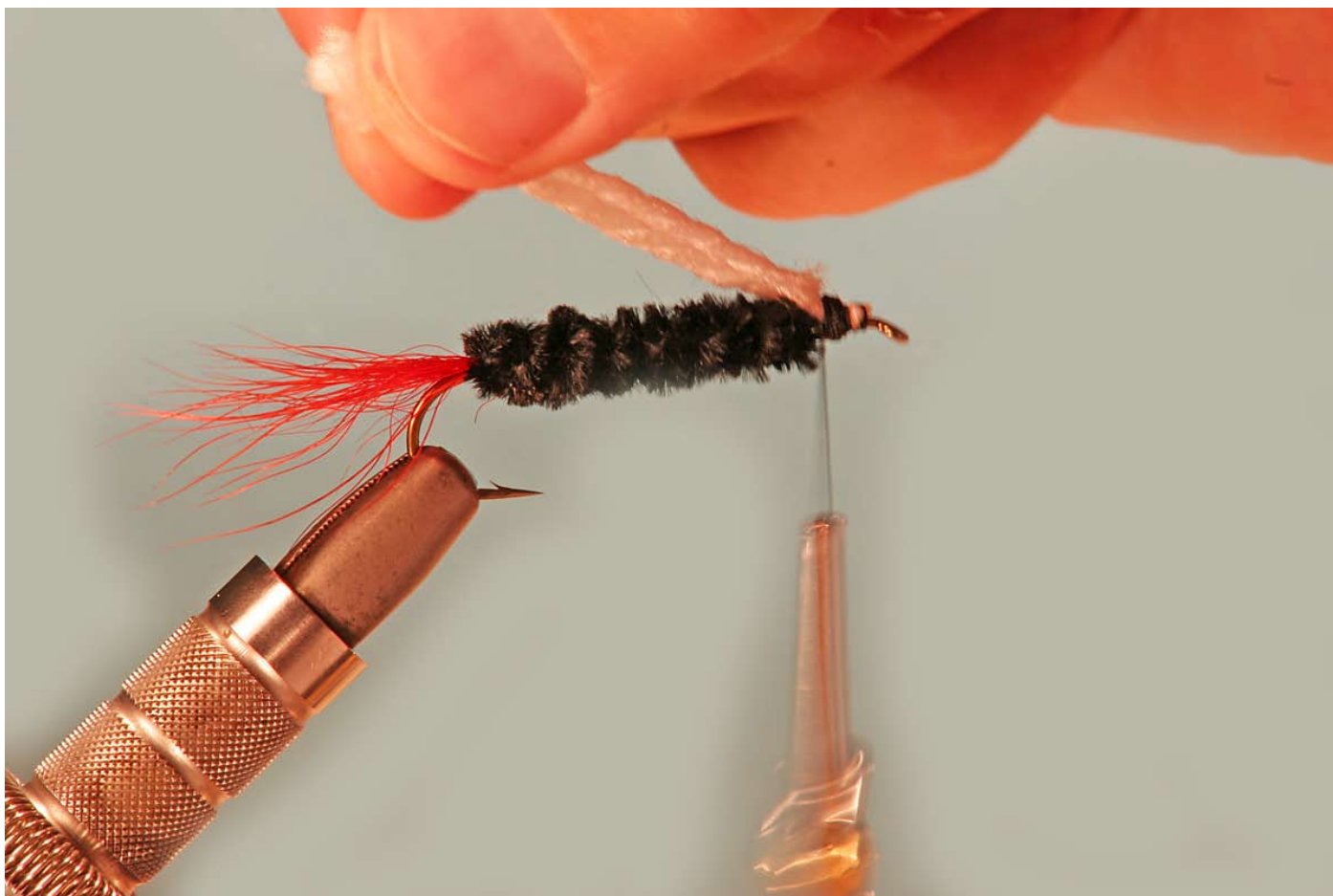
Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. As you evenly wind thread try avoiding both spaces and over wrapping thread. You may trim off tag end after about 10 wraps.



Tails: Hair (Deer, Calf, Moose, Elk) (Flared)

Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail. These tight wraps will compress the hollow hair and flare those outwards.

Continue wrapping the hair forward to where the body is expected to end. This provides an even base for the body.



Wing: (Wet Fly Down Wing) (Yarn Hair)

Select yarn or hair and position it with tip ends rearward. If hair is used, clean away fuzz and short hairs.

Wrap with 2 loose windings followed up with 3 to 5 tight windings. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned or its length can be adjusted.

Pull excess base material upwards and clip closely parallel with hook shank. Wrap wing bases with thread.

Place a drop of thin head cement to penetrate and to additionally secure wing.

Note: Wing should be slanted 45° backwards. If needed, tie in thread behind wing to reposition it upright.



Hackles (Dry Fly Traditional)

Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.

Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip Finish

Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Its easier than it looks. Place thread on the “S” hook as shown and wrap thread around the shepherds hook. Then wind the entire handle of the whip finisher in a clock wise rotation. Once the number of wraps are complete pull tag end of thread and ease up on the shepherds hook by gently pulling it towards the fly’s head. Once there let the thread slip off shepherds hook.



Head Cement

Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

Materials



Hackles

The far left hackles in both photos are saddle hackles. They are longer in length than the other 2 hackles. Saddle hackles can come in stiff or soft fibers. The stiff ones are best for dry flies because they soak up less moisture. These hackles come in larger sizes and are used to tie larger flies.

The center ones are neck hackles. Likewise they can come in either stiff or soft webby fibers. The soft ones soak moisture which helps sink the fly. Neck hackles come in smaller sizes and are useful in tying smaller flies.

On the far right are found the hen hackles. They are the softest and the webbiest of the 3 hackle types. They work well for wet flies and for burnt wing dry flies.



Feathers

Starting with the turkey tail in the upper left hand corner and travelling clockwise are the following: ostrich plume, guinea hen hackle, wood duck flank feathers, pheasant tail (bottom), and peacock herl. These feathers are used in tails, bodies, hackles, wing cases, and wings. Hence, these feathers are very useful in creating lifelike flies.



Hairs

The upper left is moose body hair and travelling clockwise are the following: elk, whitetail deer tail, died whitetail, and deer hair. All are used in forming tails, wings, legs, and in spinning bodies. (except for the whitetail tails because they spin and flare poorly) These hairs are hollow and provide some buoyancy to the flies.



Dubbing

The above is an assortment of natural furs and synthetics. These are used to form dubbed bodies by the following method:

Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Yarns and Chenilles

The upper 2 are chenilles while the lower right one is a mohair yarn and the lower left one is a wool yarn. All are used to wrap bodies.



Threads, Tinsels, Wires, and Floss

Upper left is a waxed thread and clockwise to it are the following: fine red wire, fine silver wire, flat tinsel, oval tinsel, and red floss.

All are useful in securing wrappings, ribbing bodies and in providing coloration.



Additional materials

Upper left is a pack of elastic legs and clockwise to it are the following: mylar tubing, foam tubing, preformed foam bodies, zelon yarn, larva lace, and sparkle tinsel chenille.

These are useful materials for legs, bodies, and wings.



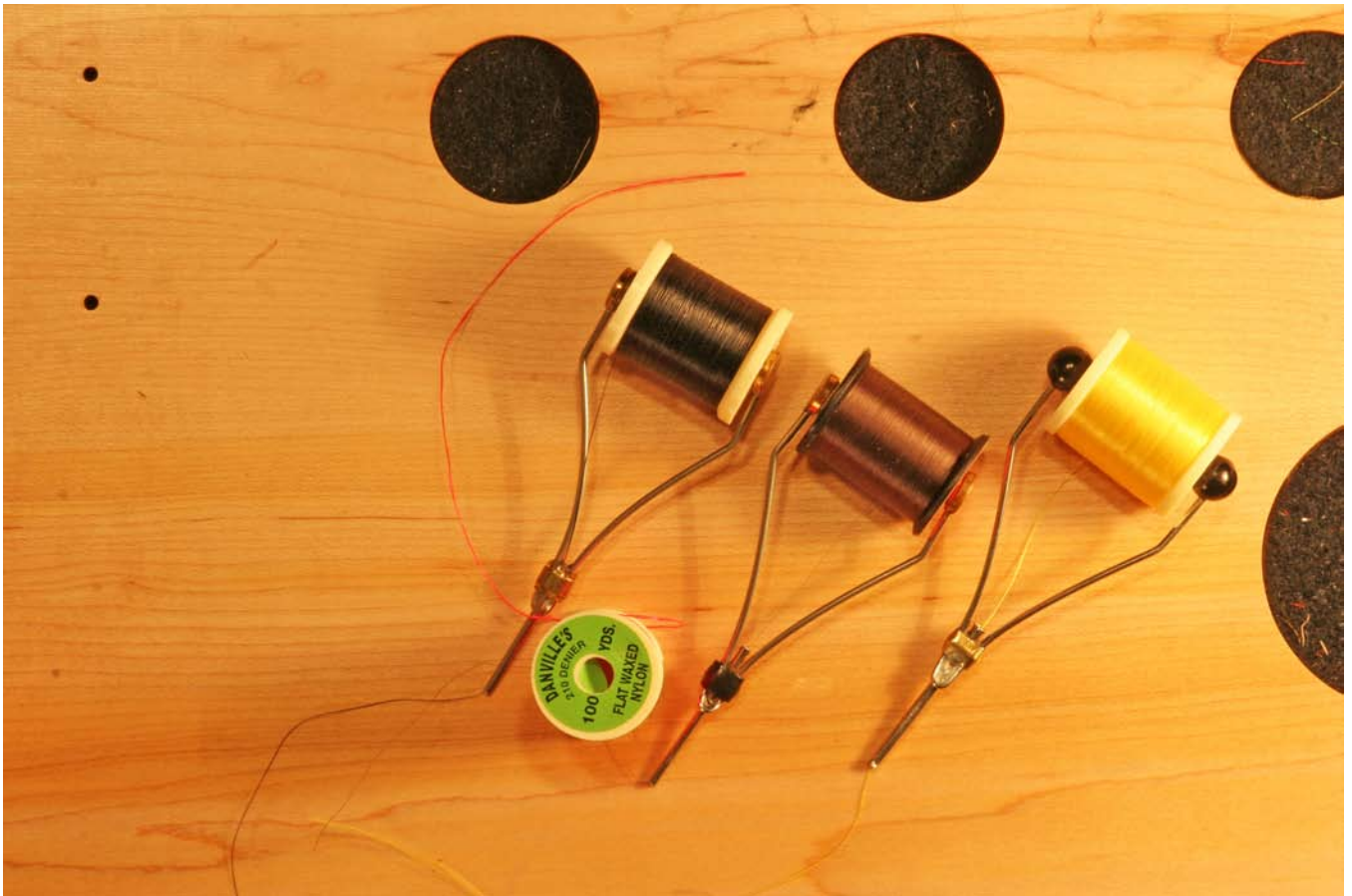
Fly Tying Tools

These are my essential tools. They are: bench organizer, vise, whip finishers, bobbin needles, tweezers, hair stacker, scissors, bobbin with thread, head cement and applicator, wonder wax, bobbin threader, and wing burner. Purchase quality tools and they will last for a lifetime. My vise is over 35 years old and has tied thousands of flies. It works as well now as when it was new.



Whip Finishers

Pictured are the Thompson Whip Finisher above and the Matarelli Whip Finisher below. They are used to tie the whip finish knot which is the best knot to secure any wrapping. I prefer the Thompson to finish the head of the fly and I use the Matarelli to tie secure knots away from the head of the fly.



Threads and Bobbins

Pictured are bobbins loaded with pre waxed thread. The wax helps the thread stay in place and makes it easier to tie flies. Threads pictured are all different diameters. The fine 6/0 to 12/0 are used for the smallest flies. The 3/0 are used as an all-around thread for a wide variety of sizes. The A size is used on the largest flies.



The image features a wooden fly box on the left side, with two compartments visible. The top compartment contains several dry fly patterns, including one with a prominent brown body and another with a red body. The bottom compartment shows a row of smaller, more intricate fly patterns. The background is a dense field of green, leafy plants, possibly watercress, which adds a natural, outdoor feel to the composition. The title "Dry Flies" is prominently displayed in the center-right of the image, overlaid on the foliage.

Dry Flies



Adams

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	2 grizzly hackle tips
Tails	moose
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly, brown



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen moose fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps.



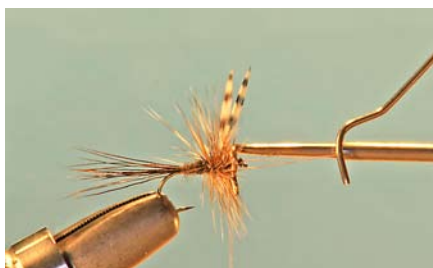
Tie in 2 grizzly hackle tips in an upright position and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess. Divide wings by figure 8 wrapping thread in between them.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind both hackles with wraps behind and in front of wing.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

Adams

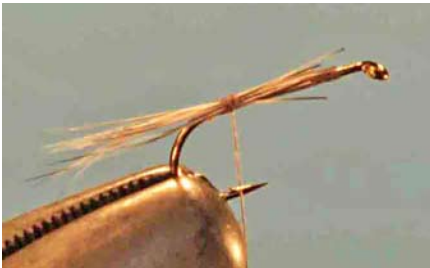
thread 6/0
hook 10 to 20
body gray dubbing
hackle brown & grizzly
tail moose
wing grizzly hackle tips



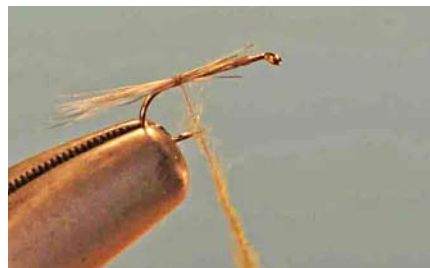


Adult Midge

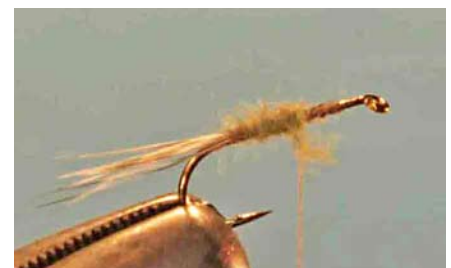
Fly Name	
Hook	18-22
Thread	black
Wings	white closed cell foam
Tails	grizzly hackle fibers
Body	fine dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hackle material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.

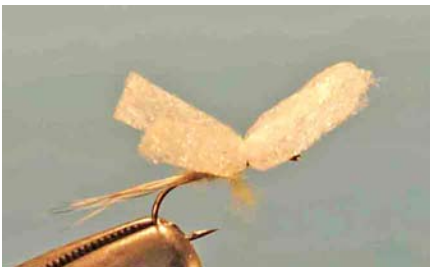


Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

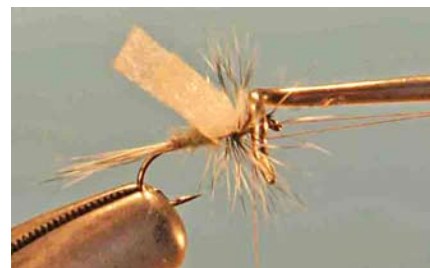


Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Tie in 2 strips of closed cell foam and angle the wings in a 45° downward attitude. Position with 3 loose wraps then secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and wing stems.



Trim foam wings in a tent shaped pattern.

This is an effective winter midge pattern that is highly visible for its small size. The closed cell foam makes it a great floater for all of those presentations used in fishing those narrow feeding lanes.



Blue Wing Olive BWO

Fly Name	
Hook	16-20
Thread	black
Wings	hen hackle
Tails	grizzly hackle
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen hackle fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle and tie in at mid-shank with 5 tight wraps. Dub thread.



Evenly wind dubbed thread to form both the abdomen and the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.

After body completion or wing completion, evenly wind hackle forward and tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps just behind (about 1mm) from hook eye. Cut off excess hackle with scissor tips or pull hackle tip backward breaking off stem at windings.

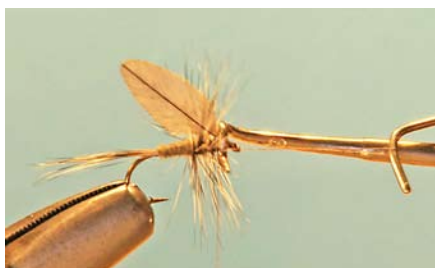


Prepare hen hackle by cutting its stem and stripping away about 5mm of fibers from the stem. Place evenly inside wing burner and burn off excess with flame. (Candle or lighter)

Tie in wing by its stems with two loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned.

The wing will upright itself after the tight wraps and the hackles will help keep it upright.

If desired, two wings can be tied in, but I've found that one wing is sufficient. If two wings are used, tie them in with the convex sides together. This will cause them to flare outward.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Callibaetis

Fly Name	
Hook	14-18
Thread	black
Wings	partridge
Tails	hackle fibers
Body	dubbing
Hackle	ginger



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen hackle fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle and tie in at mid-shank with 5 tight wraps. Dub thread.



Evenly wind dubbed thread to form both the abdomen and the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.

After body completion or wing completion, evenly wind hackle forward and tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps just behind (about 1mm) from hook eye. Cut off excess hackle with scissor tips or pull hackle tip backwards breaking off stem at windings.



Prepare hen hackle by cutting its stem and stripping away about 5mm of fibers from the stem. Place evenly inside wing burner and burn off excess with flame. (Candle or lighter) Tie in wing by its stems with two loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. After the loose wraps the wing can be re-positioned. The wing will upright itself after the tight wraps and the hackles will help keep it upright. If desired, two wings can be tied in, but I've found that one wing is sufficient. If two wings are used, tie them in with the convex sides together. This will cause them to flare outward.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





CDC BWO Biot Dun

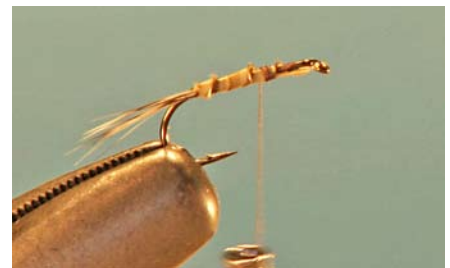
Fly Name	
Hook	14 -22
Thread	black
Wings	CDC
Tails	grizzly hackle
Body	goose biot & dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hackle fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach biot by 5 tight wraps. Advance thread up the shank to where the wing will be placed. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind biot to form the abdomen and secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Attach CDC on top of hook shank to form the wing with 2 loose wraps. Reposition CDC and when in the desired place secure with 5 tight wraps.



Add dubbing to the thread and wind in thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and CDC stems.





CDC Caddis

Fly Name

Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread and wind the base. Select hackle and tie in with 5 tight wraps. Tie in fine wire with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread.



Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps. Rib wire through body, secure with 5 tight wraps, and cut off excess.



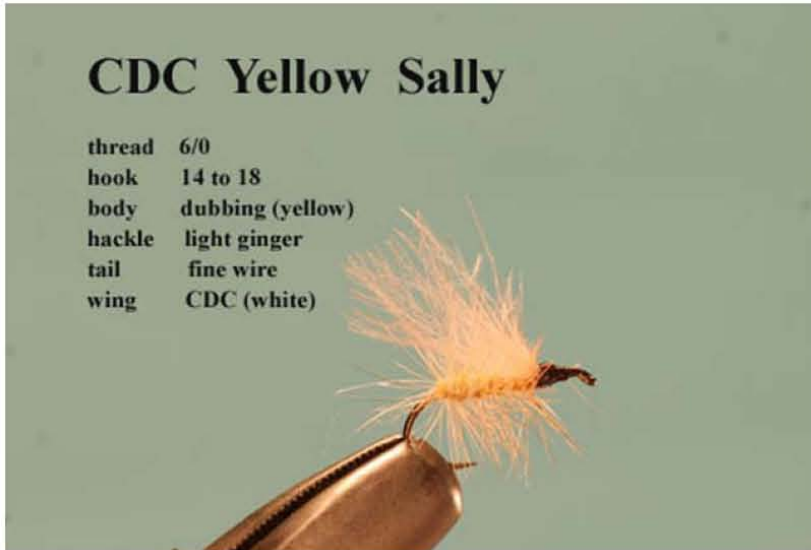
Place CDC under wing with 5 tight wraps. Place partridge feather over the top of the CDC and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

CDC Yellow Sally

thread	6/0
hook	14 to 18
body	dubbing (yellow)
hackle	light ginger
tail	fine wire
wing	CDC (white)





Compara Dun

Fly Name	
Hook	12-22
Thread	black
Wings	deer hair
Tails	moose
Body	dubbing
Hackle	same as wing



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Take a clump of deer hair and tie it on the top of the hook shank with 3 loose wraps. Increase the thread tension so the hollow hair will flare a 180 degrees on top of the hook. Once in place carefully secure with 5 tight wraps. Add 5 more tight wraps in front of wing to stand it upright.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Elk Hair Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	dubbing fine wire
Hackle	brown



Attach thread and wind the base. Select hackle and tie in with 5 tight wraps. Tie in fine wire with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Note: it is common to either over-or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.



Rib wire through body, secure with 5 tight wraps, and cut off excess.



Tie in elk hair wing at a 45 degree angle to the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim butts to form a head.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Elk Hair Caddis Grizzly

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in wire and grizzly hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.



Tie in hair positioned towards the bend of the hook with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank. Trim hair butts so it forms a head shape.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Elk Hair Mayfly

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread to shank. Tie in the wire with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at juncture with webby and stiff fibers. Strip 2 or 3 of fibers away from hackle stem. Tie in hackle with 3 to 5 right thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is away from body.

Dub thread and evenly wind body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.

Evenly wind rib through hackles and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess wire.



Tie in the elk hair as a downwing. Secure with 5 tight wraps and cut away excess.

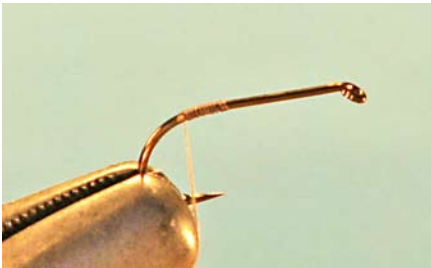


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems. Trim hair to form a head.



Goddard Caddis

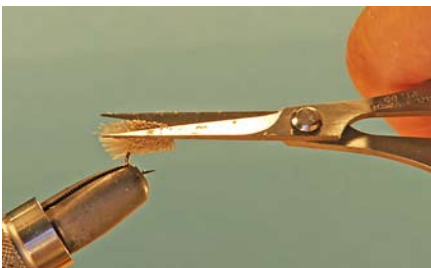
Fly Name	
Hook	12-18
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	deer hair
Hackle	brown



Attach thread to rear quarter of hook shank. The bare shank makes it easier to spin deer hair.



Attach a match stick sized clump of deer hair to the hook with 3 loose wraps. Once in place pull on thread to cause the hair to flare and to spin evenly around the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps directly in front of hair. Push the hair together to condense the spun bundle. Repeat this same process 2 more times until the body of the fly is formed.



Clip the hair with scissors into a tent wing shape. This will become both the wing and the body.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle.

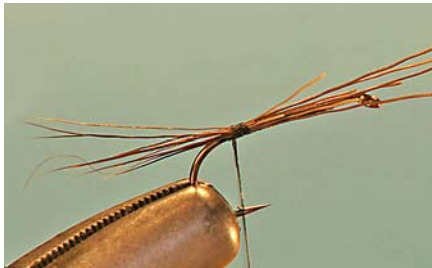


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Gray Drake Spinner

Fly Name	
Hook	12-14
Thread	black
Wings	Krystal Flash
Tails	moose
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about 4 to 6 moose hairs with 2 loose thread wraps. Reposition to desired length and position. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in about 6 to 8 Krystal Flash fibers to form the wing. Figure 8 them in place so they spread out spent wing style. Tie in a hackle by its stem 2mm in back of wing. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind thread back to tail. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Wind hackle evenly to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Gray Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread to hook and wind a base for the body. Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at juncture with webby and stiff fibers. Strip 2 or 3 of fibers away from hackle stem. Tie in hackle with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is away from body.

Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body. Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.



After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.



Tie in the elk hair as a down wing. Secure with 5 tight wraps and cut away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Green Drake

Fly Name	
Hook	8-14
Thread	black
Wings	hen hackle
Tails	moose
Body	yellow floss, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly died green



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen moose fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle and tie in at mid-shank with 5 tight wraps. Dub thread.



Evenly wind dubbed thread to form both the abdomen and the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.

After body completion, evenly wind hackle forward and tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps just behind (about 1mm) from hook eye. Cut off excess hackle with scissor tips or pull hackle tip backwards breaking off stem at windings.



Prepare hen hackle by cutting its stem and stripping away about 5mm of fibers from the stem. Place evenly inside wing burner and burn off excess with flame. (Candle or lighter) Tie in wing by its stems with two loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned. The wing will upright

itself after the tight wraps and the hackles will help keep it upright. If desired, two wings can be tied in, but I've found that one wing is sufficient. If two wings are used, tie them in with the convex sides together. This will cause them to flare outward.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Griffith's Gnat

Fly Name	
Hook	14-18
Thread	black & fine silver wire
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	peacock herl
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread base to hook shank and tie in fine wire and grizzly hackle. First prepare hackle by stripping away fibers from its stem base. Next tie in with 4 or 5 tight thread wraps.



Tie in 2 or 3 strands of peacock herl with 5 tight thread wraps.



Evenly wind peacock herl to form the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Next rib the body with the fine wire and secure with another 5 tight wraps. This protects the herl from damage.



Evenly wind hackle in a somewhat dense pattern. Secure hackle with 5 tight thread wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

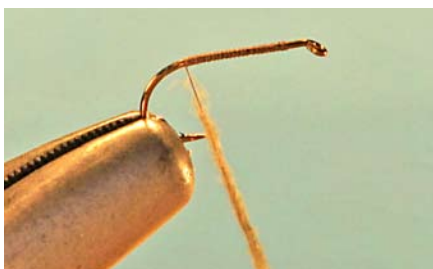
This fly mimics a cluster of recently hatched midges. I like it because I can use a larger fly than a single natural midge. It's more visible to both the fish and to me. The larger hook gives you a better chance of landing that big one.





Henry's Fork Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	14-20
Thread	black
Wings	CDC
Tails	none
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread to hook shank. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Tie in a CDC feather in a down wing style and secure with 5 tight wraps.

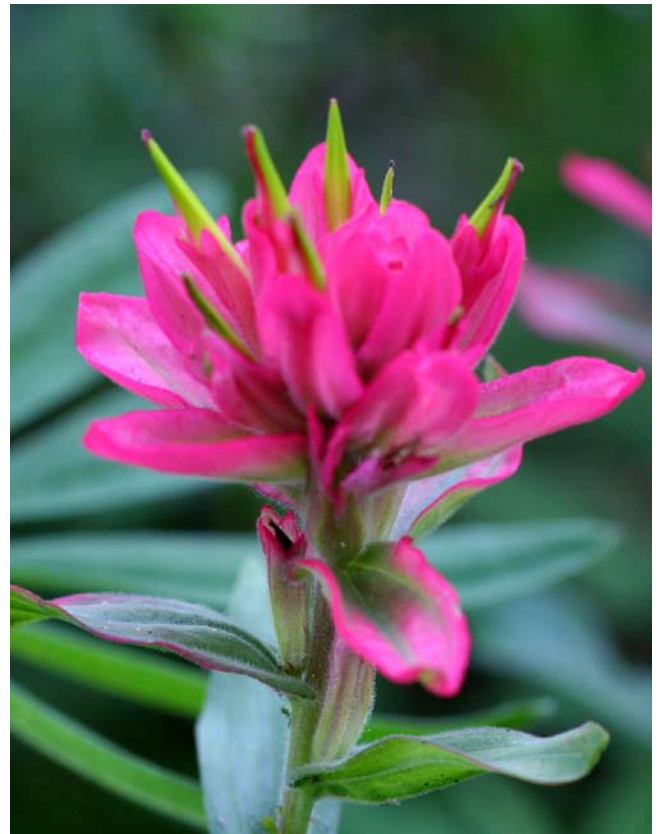


Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.

Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Hexagenia Mayfly

Fly Name	
Hook	6-10
Thread	yellow
Wings	elk hair
Tails	elk hair
Body	elk hair
Hackle	brown



Attach thread to hook shank and complete a double wrap down to the start of the bend and back to the wing area. Select a bunch of elk hair about 3 mm in diameter. Tie in just behind the wing area



Select a bunch of elk hair about 3 mm in diameter. Tie in just behind the wing area with 2 loose wraps. Reposition hair so it's evenly around the hook shank and long enough to form the extended body and tail. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wrap thread in evenly spaced winds. Wrap to hook bend and then continue to wrap the hair only. This forms the extended body and tail. Reverse wrap direction and evenly wind thread back to its starting point just behind the wing area.



Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Select another bunch of elk hair about 5 mm in diameter and tie it in with 2 loose wraps. Reposition hair and adjust it to the desired length. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Pull hair upright and tie in 5 tight wraps in front of hair. This will cause the wing to become upright. Next divide the hair into two equal bunches. Tie between these bunches with a series of figure 8 wraps. This makes the wings divided.



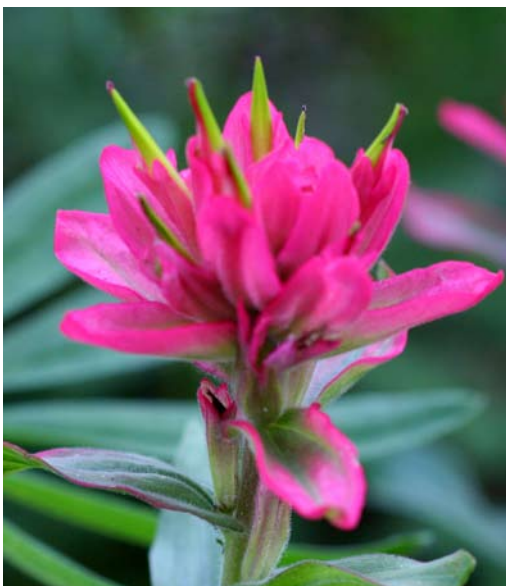
Select a brown hackle and tie it in by its stem at the base of the wing. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Wrap hackle parachute style around wing base. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Add a drop of head cement to the wound hackle stem.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Humpy

Fly Name

Hook	8-20
Thread	yellow
Wings	light elk
Tails	moose body
Body	floss & elk hair
Hackle	brown



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach a match stick clump of elk hair with 2 loose wraps. Position on top of shank and adjust the needed length to form future wing and shell-back. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Wind thread tightly over hair all the way back to the tail.



Advance thread up to the wing area. Fold hair over the body to form the shell-back and secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Divide hair into 2 even clumps and wind thread in a figure 8 pattern. Fold hair upright and secure with a tight bump of thread in front of wings. This will make the wings divided and upright. Attach hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind hackle 3 turns behind and 3 turns in front of wing. Secure with 5 tight wraps and cut off excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Irresistible

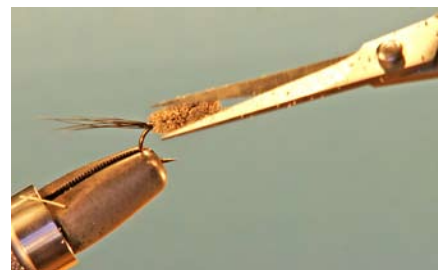
Fly Name	
Hook	8-16
Thread	black
Wings	zelon yarn
Tails	moose
Body	deer hair
Hackle	brown



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in a match size bundle of deer hair with 3 loose wraps. Tighten the thread tension to flare out the hollow hair. Secure with 5 tight wraps in front of flared hair. Push the hair back to compress it. Repeat steps until body area is filled with flared hair. Carefully trim and shape body into a narrow cigar shape.



Attach yarn wing by figure 8 wrappings. Divide the wing and firmly secure it on top off the hook shank.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen hackle fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.

Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Tie in wood duck fibers with 5 tight wraps in the wing position. Pull fibers upright and lash them with 5 tight wraps immediately in front of wing. Divide wing into 2 equal bunches and figure 8 tie to keep them divided. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

Light Cahill

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over-or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Mayfly Spinner

Fly Name	
Hook	14-22
Thread	black
Wings	zelon or antron yarn
Tails	grizzly
Body	dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hackle fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Next tie in the zelon wing by selecting the desired amount and figure 8 wrapping it to the hook shank. Position it so it spreads out evenly to both sides. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Continue to wind dubbing in front of the wing and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base. Trim wings to the desired size.

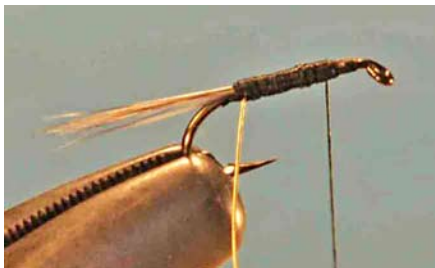




Mosquito

Fly Name

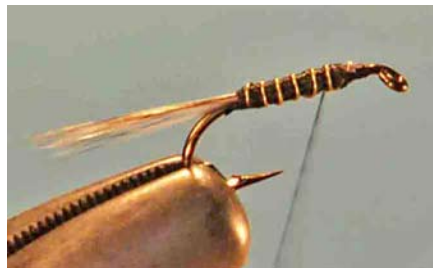
Hook	10 -18
Thread	black & fine silver wire
Wings	2 grizzly hackle tips
Tails	grizzly hackle fibers
Body	black thread
Hackle	grizzly hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hackle material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Tie in the fine wire at the tail/ body junction. Continue wrapping the thread forward to where the body is expected to end. This provides an even base for the body.



Wind wire over the body in evenly spaced wrappings. 6 to 8 winds are needed.



Tie in hackle tips positioned towards the bend of the hook with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.



Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

This oldie is still one of the best Alpine lake fly patterns. It simulates a cluster of midges. I fish it in the surface film where I give it a short, quick strip and allow it to rest. The movement draws the fishes attention. This is a must have pattern for the evening rise.





Pale Morning Dun PMD

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	white hen neck
Tails	ginger hackle
Body	dubbing
Hackle	ginger



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen hackle fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle and tie in at mid-shank with 5 tight wraps. Dub thread.



Evenly wind dubbed thread to form both the abdomen and the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



After body completion or wing completion, evenly wind hackle forward and tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps just behind (about 1mm) from hook eye. Cut off excess hackle with scissor tips or pull hackle tip backwards breaking off stem at windings.



Prepare hen hackle by cutting its stem and stripping away about 5mm of fibers from the stem. Place evenly inside wing burner and burn off excess with flame. (Candle or lighter) Tie in wing by its stems with two loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned. The wing will upright itself after the tight wraps and the hackles will help keep it upright. If desired, two wings can be tied in, but I've found that one wing is sufficient. If two wings are used, tie them in with the convex sides together. This will cause them to flare outward.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Parachute Adams

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	zelon
Tails	moose
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly, brown



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in about a dozen moose fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie zelon yarn wing in an upright position. Wrap thread windings horizontally around its base. Secure with 5 tight wraps



Tie in both hackles by their stems and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind thread down to the bend and dub thread. Evenly wrap dubbing to form both the body and the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Wind both hackles parachute style horizontally around wing. Secure with 5 tight wraps and a drop of head cement.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Partridge Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	partridge, CDC
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, peacock herl
Hackle	grizzly



Attach thread to hook and evenly wind a thread base. Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body.

Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.

Attach a CDC feather as an under wing. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in the partridge as a down wing and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excesses. Tie in a grizzly hackle by it's stem and evenly wind hackle. Tie off with 5 tight wraps and cut off excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Renegade

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, peacock herl
Hackle	brown, white



Attach thread and wind the base. Select brown hackle and tie in by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Tie in fine wire with 5 tight wraps.



Wind brown hackle evenly and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess. Tie in peacock herl with another 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wrap herl to form the body and secure with 5 tight wraps. Rib wire through herl and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excesses.



Select white hackle and tie in by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Wind hackle evenly and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Royal Coachman

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	white zelon yarn
Tails	moose
Body	peacock herl & red floss
Hackle	brown



Attach thread base. Place moose hair and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess. Attach peacock herl at hook bend and attach red floss at mid-shank. Wind herl up to placement of floss. Tie off with 2 tight wraps. Wind red floss in mid-section over the herl. Secure floss with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess floss. Continue winding herl forward to the wing area. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess herl.



Tie in hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Place zelon yarn as an upright wing with 2 loose wraps. Adjust the wings position and when in place secure with 5 tight wraps. Wind additional wraps in between the evenly divided yarn. Trim away excess.



Evenly wind hackle in back of and in front of the wing and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems. Trim wing to shape.



Royal Coachman Downwing

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	white zelon yarn
Tails	moose
Body	peacock herl & red floss
Hackle	brown



Attach thread base. Place moose hair and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess. Attach peacock herl at hook bend and attach red floss at mid-shank. Wind herl up to placement of floss. Tie off with 2 tight wraps. Wind red floss in mid-section over the herl. Secure floss with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess floss. Continue winding herl forward to the wing area. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess herl.



Tie in hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Place zelon yarn as down wing with 2 loose wraps. Adjust the wings position and when in place secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Evenly wind hackle in front of the wing and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems. Finally trim wing to desired shape.

Royal Wulff

thread 6/0
hook 10 to 18
body peacock herl & red floss
hackle brown
wing white zelon
tail moose





Salmon Fly Dry

Fly Name	
Hook	6-2
Thread	black
Wings	moose or tan elk hair
Tails	none
Body	salmon orange elk hair
Hackle	elk hair



Attach thread base to the hook shank. Tie in a bundle of elk hair about the diameter of a kitchen match. Wind thread over hair down to the bend of the hook.



Reverse the direction of the loose elk hair and evenly space it around the hook shank. Make even ribbing with the tying thread. Rib back to the forward portion of the body.



Secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Select a bundle of either moose or elk hair for the wing. Again the diameter of a kitchen match is about right. Tie in with 2 loose wraps. Reposition the hair so it is the right length and is on top of the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Trim away the hair butts.



Select another match sized bundle of orange elk hair. Loosely tie it in right in front of the wing. The tips must point forward. Firmly wind thread so that the elk hair flares outwards and evenly around the shank.



Wind thread back to the start of the wing and fold back the elk hair. Tie down with 2 loose wraps followed up with 5 tight wraps.

Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hair stems.



Sparkle Spinner

thread 6/0
hook 14 to 22
body dubbing
wing zelon
tail microfibet







Stimulator

Fly Name

Hook	6-14
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	moose hair
Body	dubbing & fine wire
Hackle	brown



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Tie in hackle by stem at the start of the tail section of the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Next tie in wire with another 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing and wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind dubbing to form the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Allow plenty of space for the next steps.



Wind hackle evenly throughout the body and secure with 5 tight wraps. Rib body and hackle with the fine wire. This strengthens the hackle and keeps it in place. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in hair positioned towards the bend of the hook with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Trim wing butts away. Tie in a hackle by the stem with 5 tight wraps. Convex side is away from the fly. Apply dubbing to the thread.



Evenly wrap dubbing to form the thorax and secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Wind hackle evenly and secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Stimulator Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	12-18
Thread	black
Wings	elk hair
Tails	none
Body	dubbing & fine wire
Hackle	brown & grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Attach wire with 5 tight wraps.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in hackle with 3 to 5 right thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is away from body. Apply dubbing to thread.



Evenly wind dubbing to form body and secure with 5 tight wraps.



After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.



Place elk hair wing by applying 2 loose wraps. Adjust the length and position directly on top of the body. Once in place hold and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess. Attach grizzly hackle by its stem and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind hackle and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Yellow Sally

Fly Name	
Hook	14-20
Thread	black
Wings	CDC
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	ginger



Attach thread to shank. Tie in the wire with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at juncture with webby and stiff fibers. Strip 2 or 3 of fibers away from hackle stem. Tie in hackle with 3 to 5 right thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is away from body.

Dub thread and evenly wind body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. After body completion evenly wind hackle forward from tail base to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess stem with scissor tips or pull back on hackle to break it off at thread wraps.



Evenly wind rib through hackles and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess wire.



Tie in the CDC feather as a downwing. Secure with 5 tight wraps and cut away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Bass & Panfish





Bass Woolly Bugger

Fly Name

Hook	6-2
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	marabou
Body	mohair yarn & bead chain eyes
Hackle	saddle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the marabou by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach a pair of bead chain or weighted eyes by a series of tight figure 8 wrappings. Cement windings with head cement or super glue.



Attach a saddle hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Attach the mohair yarn with 5 tight wraps. Wind thread up to the eyes.



Evenly wind mohair to form the body. Tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess yarn.



Evenly wind hackle in equal spacings. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Bass Worm

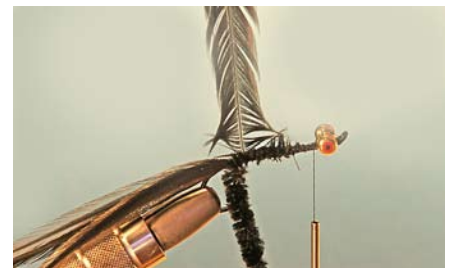
Fly Name	
Hook	6-1
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	saddle hackles
Body	chenille & bead chain eyes
Hackle	black



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in 4 saddle hackles by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Their concave sides flare out away from the body.



Attach a pair of bead chain or weighted eyes by a series of tight figure 8 wrappings. Cement windings with head cement or super glue.



Attach a saddle hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Attach the chenille with 5 tight wraps. Wind thread up to the eyes.



Evenly wind chenille to form the body. Tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess chenille.



Evenly wind hackle in equal spacings. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Deer Hair Popper

Fly Name	
Hook	8-2
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	saddle hackle
Body	deer hair
Hackle	saddle hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank in the rear section of the hook only. Tie in the hackles convex sides together by making two loose wraps then reposition hackles so they spread out evenly. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Select a bunch of deer hair twice the diameter of a kitchen match. Wrap it around the hook shank with 3 loose wraps. Tighten the thread tension and the hollow hair will flare. Secure with 5 tight wraps directly in front of hair. Push the bundle backwards to condense it.

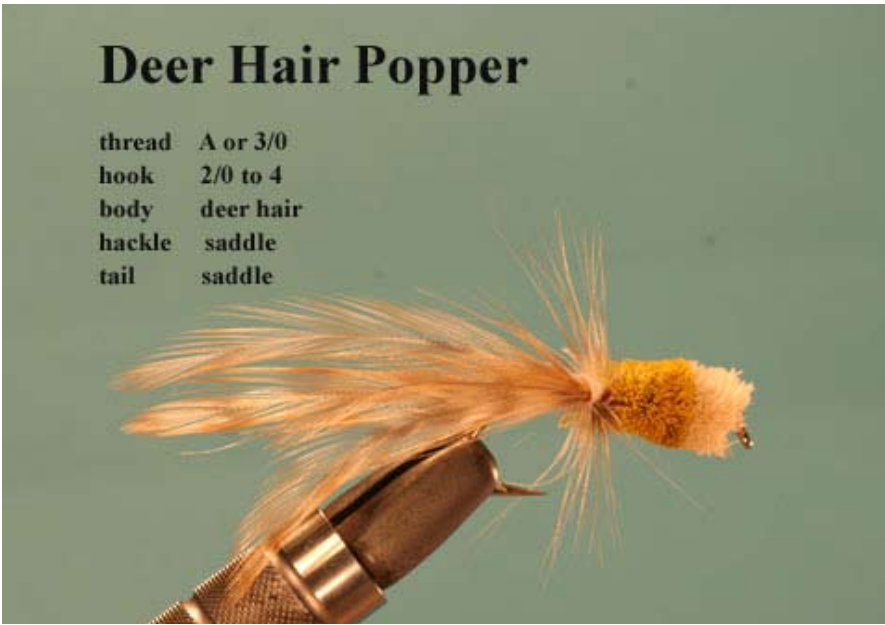


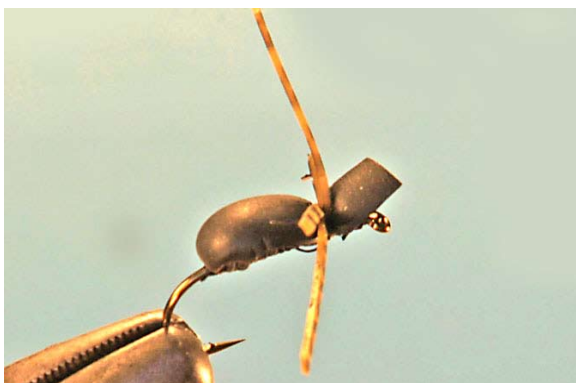
Repeat the last step until the body is completely formed. It usually requires 3 to 5 deer hair bunches. Choose the color of the hair to make a 2 toned appearance. Tie off with 5 tight wraps and whip finish. Add head cement. Finally with sharp scissors trim the hair into the desired shape. Usually a cigar shape is preferred but you can make the body look like a frog with a little talent at cutting hair.



Deer Hair Popper

thread A or 3/0
hook 2/0 to 4
body deer hair
hackle saddle
tail saddle





Foam Beetle

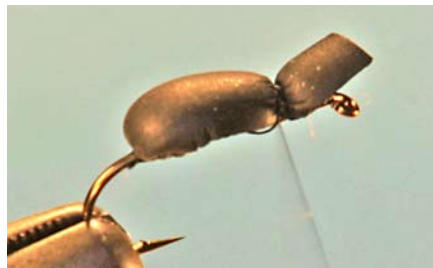
Fly Name	
Hook	10-16
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	tube foam
Hackle	elastic legs



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



Cut foam tubing in half lengthwise. Attach at rear of hook shank with 2 loose wraps. Reposition tubing so cut section will be on top of the hook shank when folded over. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Fold tubing over the top of the hook and secure where shown with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in elastic legs in the same manner. That is attach first with 2 loose wraps and while holding them in place secure them with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.



Foam Popper

Fly Name	
Hook	6-1
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	saddle hackle
Body	preformed foam
Hackle	saddle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank in the rear section of the hook only. Tie in the hackles convex sides together by making two loose wraps then reposition hackles so they spread out evenly. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.




Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Wrap thread to hook eye and whip finish. Trim away excess thread. Try the fit of the foam body. Once it looks right add Zap- a- Gap super glue to the hook shank and place the body in its final position. Allow the glue to set fully.





The image is a composite. On the left side, there is a wooden fly box with two compartments, each containing a piece of light-colored, textured material. The box is made of light brown wood. On the right side, there is a dense pile of green leafy plants, possibly a type of salad or herb, with some yellowish-green leaves. The title 'Pacific Salmon' is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Pacific Salmon



King Salmon

Fly Name

Hook	8-1
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	black hair
Body	silver or gold braided tinsel
Hackle	red



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach a pair of bead chain eyes by winding thread in a figure 8 pattern. Add a drop of head cement to keep them in place. Attach the braided tinsel behind the eyes with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly double wind the body material back down to the tail and up to just behind the eyes. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Cut away excess.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Rogue River Chinook

Fly Name	
Hook	6-1
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	green bucktail
Body	braided silver tinsel
Hackle	green neck hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach a pair of bead chain eyes by winding thread in a figure 8 pattern. Add a drop of head cement to keep them in place. Attach the braided tinsel behind the eyes with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly double wind the body material back down to the tail and up to just behind the eyes. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Cut away excess.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.







Aquatic Worm

Fly Name	
Hook	4-10
Thread	red
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	red larva lace & dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto hook shank. Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even under-body foundation.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.



Wind dubbing to form a hump in the body at 2/3 point of hook shank.



Evenly wind on the larva lace in back of and in front of the dubbing hump. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and lace stems.

Simple fly that imitates aquatic worms. I like to tie it on a curved hook because it twists like it's alive when drifted about a foot off the bottom. Other colors are effective. Collect some samples in your local water and match their coloration and size.

Aquatic Worm

thread 3/0
hook curved
body larva lace & dubbing hump





Hare's Ear Soft Hackle

Fly Name

Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	partridge fibers
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	partridge



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the partridge tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Tie in fine wire with 5 tight wraps. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.



Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Secure partridge hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind hackle and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Cut away excess.



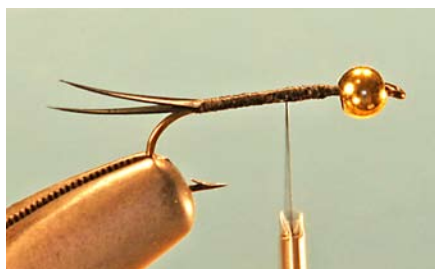
Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Bead Head Prince Nymph

Fly Name

Hook	6-12
Thread	black
Wings	2 goose biots
Tails	2 goose biots
Body	peacock herl & bead
Hackle	brown hackle



Place the bead on the hook. Wrap thread onto the hook shank etc. Tie in the two biots by spreading them out into an X pattern. First make two loose wraps at the intersection of the X, then follow up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body. Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Since peacock herl is somewhat fragile, it is a good idea to rib it with either thread or a fine wire. Simply wind thread back to the tail and forward to the body front in wide even spaces or rib with tight wire winds.



Tie in 2 white goose biots with 2 loose wraps. Position wings so they make an X pattern. This flares each wing away from each other. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in hackle stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Convex side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Big Yellow Mayfly

Fly Name

Hook	6-10
Thread	black
Wings	wood duck fibers
Tails	none
Body	fine dubbing & gold wire
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the wood duck fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach wire with 5 tight thread wraps. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.



Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind wire to form the ribbing and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away the excess wire.



Tie in wood duck fibers with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and wing stems.



Brassie

thread 3/0
hook 12 to 20
body wire
head peacock herl





Caddis Worm

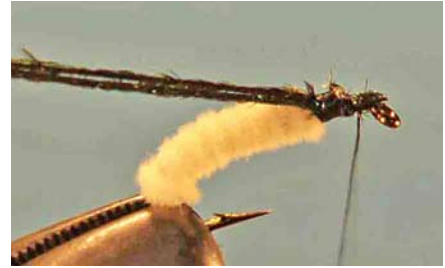
Fly Name	
Hook	8-14
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	ultra fine chenille
Hackle	peacock herl



Tie in thread at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread back to the base of the tail. Place chenille and wrap thread forward over the chenille to the front of the body.



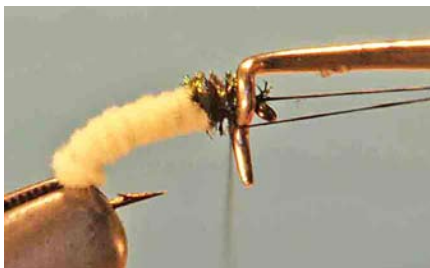
Evenly wrap chenille to about 5 mm behind hook eye. Secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess chenille.



Tie in 3 or 4 strands of peacock herl with 5 tight wraps and trim away their bases.



Wrap the peacock herl around the hook 3 turns. Secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps and trim away the excess. Back thread through herl by making several winds. This makes the herl more durable.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.

This is great all season trout and whitefish fly. Fish it with a natural dead drift about a foot of the bottom. The strike is a soft one. Be alert for any change in the flies drift.



Canadian Leech

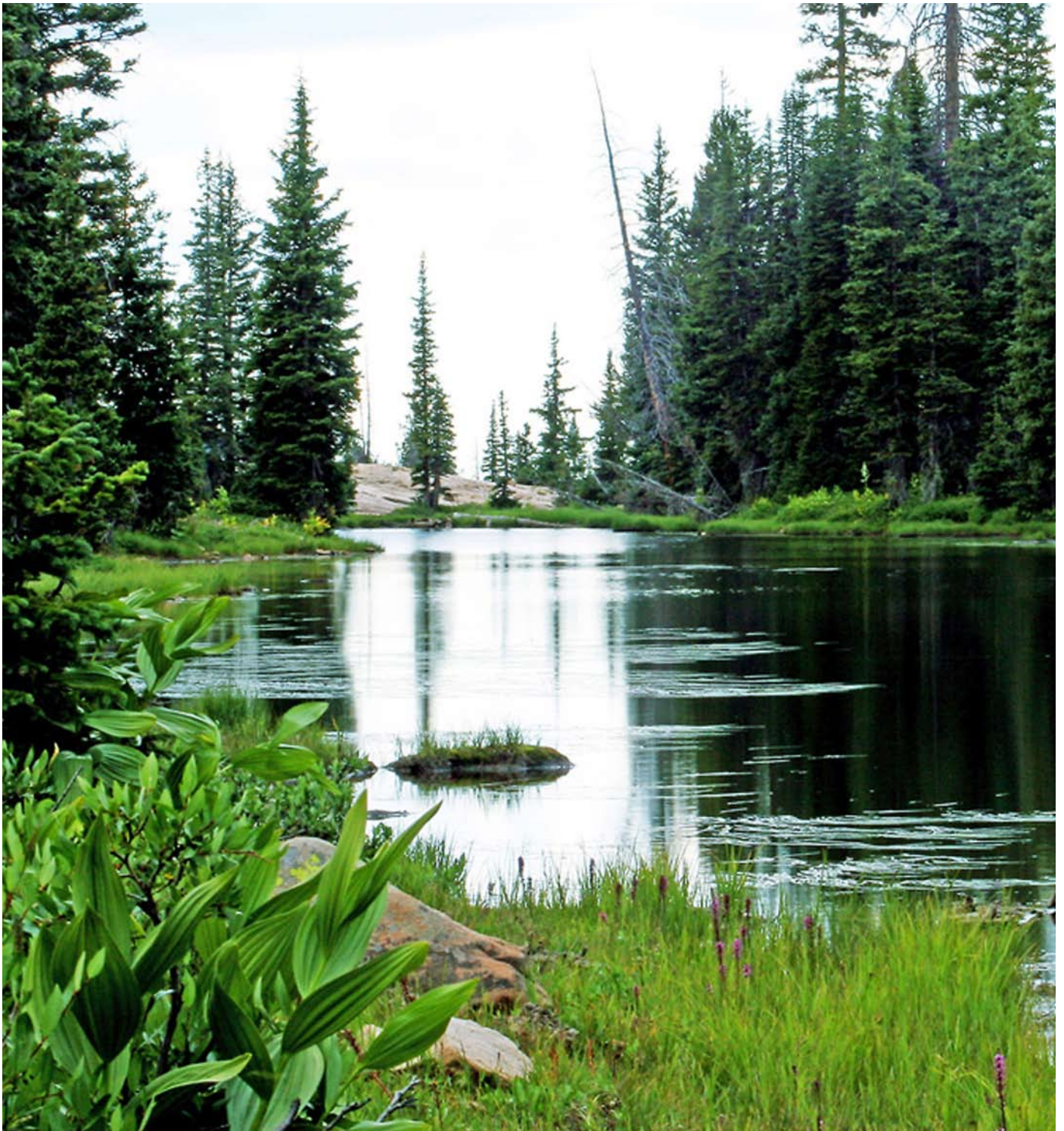
thread 3/0
hook 2x to 4x long, 2 to 8
body Mohair yarn
tail rabbit hide



Crayfish

thread 3/0
hook 2x to 4x long, 2/0 to 8
body chenille
hackle saddle
tail chickabou & saddle hackles
eyes plastic or bead chain
rib wire

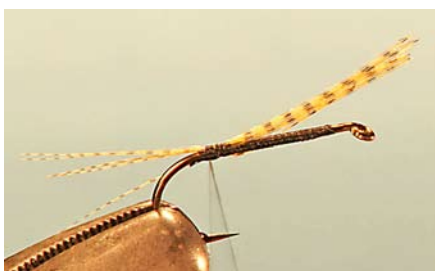




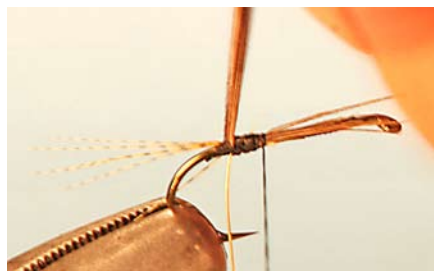


Callibaetis Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	12-16
Thread	black
Wings	pheasant tail case
Tails	wood duck
Body	pheasant tail , fine wire, & ostrich fiber
Hackle	pheasant tail



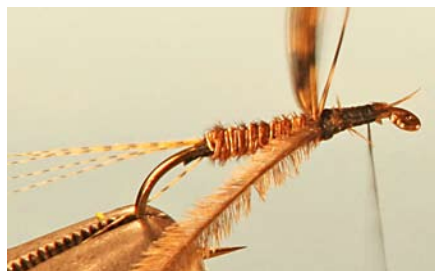
Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie down about 7 wood duck fibers. Position with 2 or 3 loose wraps and follow up with 5 tight thread wraps.



Attach about 6 pheasant tail fibers and the fine wire with 5 tight thread wraps.



Evenly wrap pheasant tail fibers to form the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Evenly rib the body with the fine wire. Again secure with 5 tight wraps.



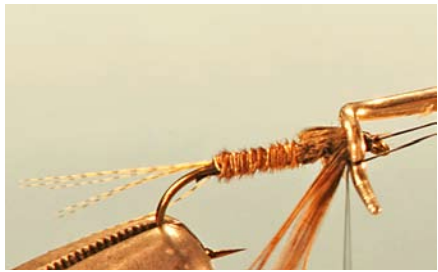
Tie in ostrich plume with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind the plume to form the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Fold over remainder pheasant tail fibers to form the wing case. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Push the rest of the pheasant tail fibers under the head and tie down with 3 tight wraps. This forms the legs.



Trim legs to the desired length. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Callibaetis Nymph

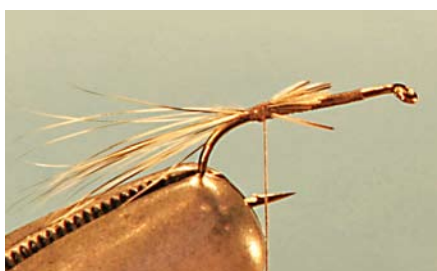
thread	6/0
hook	12 to 16
body	dubbing & ostrich
hackle	wood duck
shell	turkey
tail	wood duck
rib	wire





CDC Dun Emerger

Fly Name	
Hook	14 -20
Thread	black
Wings	CDC
Tails	grizzly hackle
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hackle fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Tie in CDC with 2 loose wraps. Reposition CDC so it is the desired length and it is on top of the hook. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Wrap thorax with dubbing and make it a little thicker than the abdomen. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and CDC stems.





Damselfly Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	8-14
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	2 strands of ostrich herl
Body	ostrich herl
Hackle	partridge



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in 2 strands of ostrich fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail. Tie in fine gold wire at the tail's base with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in about 6 pheasant tail fibers at back of thorax with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Wind ostrich herl evenly to form abdomen and thorax. In the thorax section double wind the herl to increase the thickness.



Tie off herl with 4 or 5 tight thread wraps. Rib the fly's abdomen and thorax by winding the fine wire throughout each. Tie off with 4 or 5 tight thread wraps and trim away excess herl and wire.



Fold over the pheasant tail fibers and secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Trim away the excess herl.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Expose base by gently stripping fibers. Tie in base with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body

Evenly wrap hackle with 2 turns and secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps. If hackle is short or difficult to grasp use a hackle pliers, otherwise use your thumb and forefinger. Either trim away excess or pull backwards and break stem off at windings.





It's an option to add black mono eyes. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



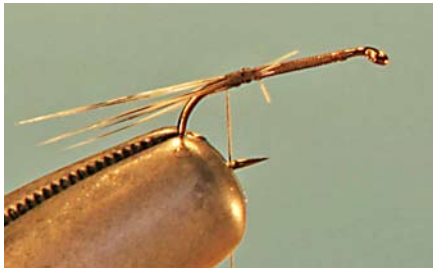
This is an effective pattern that not only looks like a real damselfly but acts like one. It has accounted for many a large trout and even a 6 pound smallmouth bass. I slowly fish it in a stop and go retrieve directed towards the shoreline.





Diving BWO

Fly Name	
Hook	16-20
Thread	black
Wings	zelon
Tails	grizzly
Body	dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the grizzly hackle fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. flare those outwards.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Tie in zelon wing on top of hook shank with 2 loose wraps. Reposition wing and when in place tie down with 5 tight wraps. It should slant back at a 45 degree angle.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



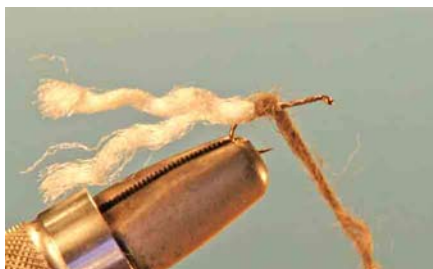


Deep Caddis Pupa

Fly Name	
Hook	14-18
Thread	black
Wings	wood duck
Tails	none
Body	antron & peacock herl
Hackle	none



Attach thread to shank and wind the desired thread base. Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. The antron yarn is split into 2 even bundles.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Pull both strands of antron yarn forward and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Allow a little slack in the yarn.



Tie in 2 strands of peacock herl with 5 tight wraps.



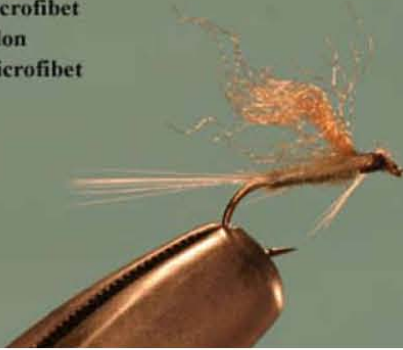
Evenly wind 2 turns of herl and tie off with 5 tight thread wraps. Over wrap herl with 2 or 3 tight thread wraps. This is to make the herl resistant to abrasion.



Tie in wood duck wing with 5 tight wraps. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread and wood duck stems.

Diving Mayfly Egg-Layer

thread	6/0
hook	12 to 18
body	dubbing
hackle	microfibet
wing	zelon
tail	microfibet



Dragonfly Nymph

thread 3/0
hook 2x long, 4 to 10
tail chickabou
hackle chickabou
eyes plastic or bead chain





Floating Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	dubbing
Tails	moose
Body	dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. This will flare the hair tail outwards.



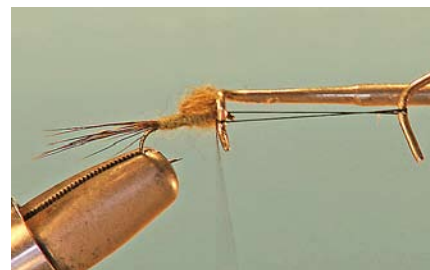
Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Add more dubbing to the thread. Pull thread upright and with your fingers pull the dubbing downward to form a tight ball.



Secure dubbing ball with 5 tight wraps.



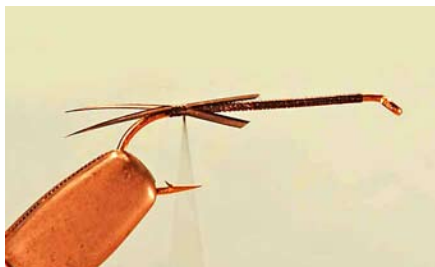
Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.





Golden Stonefly Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	6-10
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	2 goose biots
Body	gold yarn, larva lace, & ostrich plume
Hackle	grizzly died golden



Wrap thread onto the hook shank etc. Tie in the two biots by spreading them out into an X pattern. First make two loose wraps at the intersection of the X, then follow up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. The tail's position and length can be adjusted after the first two loose wraps.



Attach yarn and larva lace at hook bend. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Advance thread to start of thorax and tie in the hackle by its stem and tie in the ostrich plume. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind yarn on abdomen and rib with the larva lace. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind yarn on thorax with very close wraps. This will beef-up the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess. Wind on ostrich plume and secure with 5 tight wraps. Wind on hackle and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excesses.

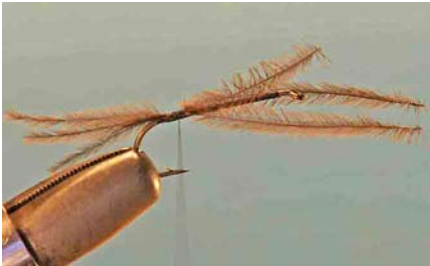


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Gray Drake Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	8-10
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	3 ostrich herls
Body	fine dubbing & oval tinsel
Hackle	wood duck fibers



Attach thread to shank and wind the desired thread base. Select 3 ostrich herls and tie in with 2 loose wraps. Reposition the tail to the desired place and length and secure with 5 tight wraps. Attach fine oval tinsel with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger. Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind dubbing in abdomen area but double wind it in the thorax area to make a thicker thorax. Secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind oval tinsel throughout abdomen and thorax. Secure tinsel with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess.



Tie in wood duck fibers to form a beard for the legs. First attach with 2 loose windings and reposition fibers to the desired length and position. Next secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and wood duck stems.



Hare's Ear Clinger

Fly Name	
Hook	12-22
Thread	black & fine gold wire rib
Wings	pheasant tail
Tails	partridge
Body	hare's ear
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie down about 7 partridge hackle fibers. Position with 2 or 3 loose wraps and follow up with 5 tight thread wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in about 12 pheasant tail fibers at junction between abdomen and thorax. This will later become the wing case.



Wind dubbing to make a thicker thorax than the abdomen. Fold over the pheasant tail fibers in front of the thorax and tie down with about 5 tight wraps. Trim away the excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.



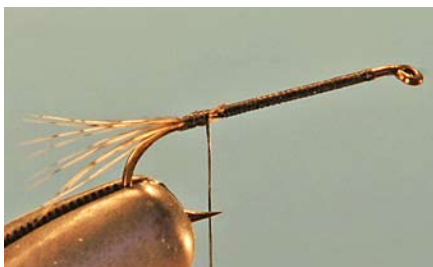
Pick out the thorax dubbing to create the legs. The picked guard hairs simulate legs and the under fur gives a translucency to the fly.

Note: This clinger version is tied in a short squatty style as compared to the swimmer hare's ear style. This mimics a wide variety of mayfly nymphs. It is extremely effective when dead drifted at the surface and just above the bottom.



Hare's Ear Soft Hackle

Fly Name	
Hook	10-16
Thread	black & fine gold wire rib
Wings	none
Tails	partridge fibers
Body	hare's ear
Hackle	partridge hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Tie in a fine gold wire with 4 tight wraps. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.



Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Wrap ribbing material with even spaces forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Usually 9 to 12 wraps are used. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Select hackle for size and expose base stem by stripping off fibers. Tie in by base with 2 loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body. Evenly wrap hackle with 2 winds. Tie down with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Hare's Ear Swimmer

Fly Name	
Hook	10-18
Thread	black
Wings	pheasant tail fibers
Tails	partridge
Body	fine wire, dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the partridge fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in pheasant tail fibers with 5 tight wraps. Place on top of hook shank at the start of the thorax.



Add more dubbing and wind thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Thorax should be thicker than the abdomen. Fold over pheasant fibers and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate. Pluck out fur in thorax with a bobkin needle.

Lake Mayfly Emerger

thread	3/0 or 6/0
hook	12 to 16
body	dubbing
hackle	grizzly
shell	wood duck
rib	fine wire







Midge Emerger

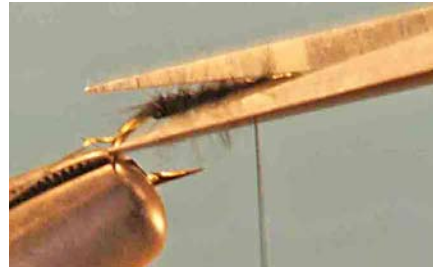
Fly Name	
Hook	10-22
Thread	black & fine silver wire
Wings	white closed cell foam
Tails	none
Body	ostrich herl & hare's ear
Hackle	none



Tie in thread at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread to the base of the tail. Attach wire and black ostrich herl at base of tail. Wrap thread forward.



Evenly wrap herl forward and secure with 4 or 5 tight wraps.



Trim herl to thin out the abdomen.



Evenly rib body with fine wire. About 7 to 10 turns is ideal. Secure wire with 4 or 5 tight thread wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

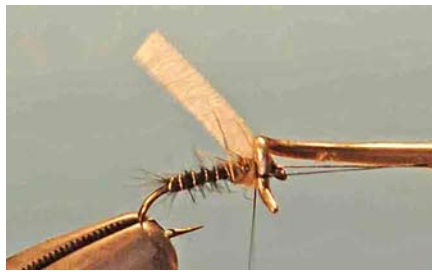


Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Tie in a thin strip of closed cell foam with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Trim off its base.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and foam stem. Trim wing so its nearly the same length of the body.

This is one of my best winter midge fly patterns. It closely mimics an emerging midge. The fly's dense body and upright foam makes it float at the surface film in an upright position. When tied in the larger sizes its also a good lake fly.



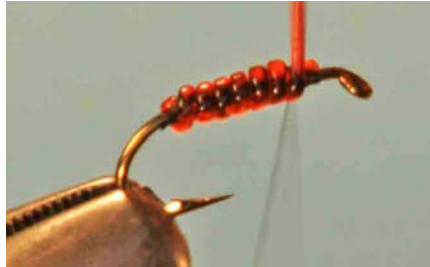


Midge Larva

Fly Name	
Hook	14-20
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	larva lace & peacock herl
Hackle	none



Attach thread to shank and wind the desired thread base. Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even under-body foundation.



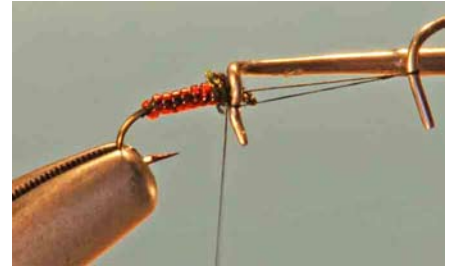
Evenly wrap larva lace to form the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Tie in 2 strands of peacock herl with 5 tight wraps. Position herl at junction of body and hook shank.



Wind herl in 2 or 3 wraps and secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Wind thread through the herl for 2 more wraps to protect the herl from abrasion.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and herl stems.





Peeking Caddis

Fly Name	
Hook	8-14
Thread	black & fine gold wire
Wings	none
Tails	
Body	Hare's ear & ultra chenille
Hackle	black neck

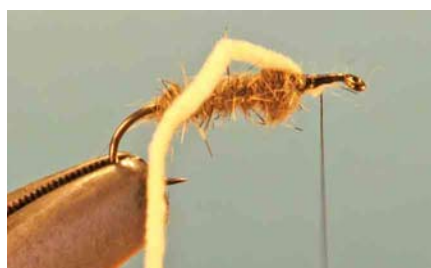


Attach thread to hook shank and tie in the fine wire. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thick amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.



Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Attach the ultra chenille body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread.



Make 2 wraps of chenille and tie off with 4 or 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess chenille.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Expose base by gently stripping back fibers. Tie in by base with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body

After the body is completed, evenly wrap 2 hackle turns. If hackle is short or difficult to grasp use a hackle pliers, otherwise use your thumb and forefinger. Tie off hackle with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Either trim away excess or pull backwards and break stem off at windings.

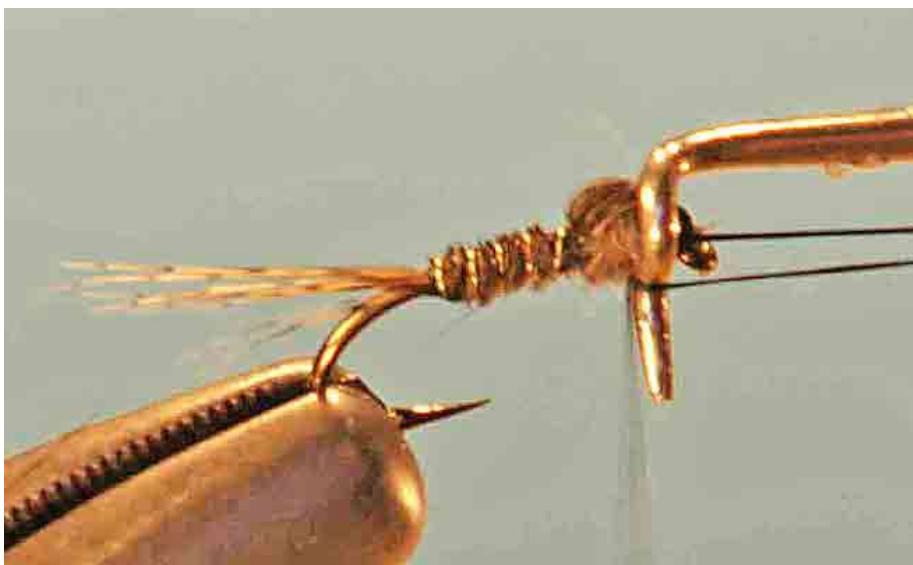


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems. Trim hackle in half. This makes the legs stick out like the natural.



This is an excellent nymph pattern when there is nothing hatching. It's a year round fly that produces in all seasons. Most streams have an abundance of cased caddisflies. Fish it close to the bottom in a dead drift presentation.





Pheasant Tail Clinger

Fly Name

Hook	12-20
Thread	black & fine gold wire rib
Wings	none
Tails	partridge fibers
Body	pheasant tail & hare's ear
Hackle	none





Pheasant Tail Soft Hackle

Fly Name	
Hook	10-16
Thread	black & fine gold wire rib
Wings	none
Tails	pheasant tail fibers
Body	pheasant tail & peacock herl
Hackle	partridge hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in fine gold wire with 5 tight wraps. Tie in the pheasant tail fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Trim their bases. Tie in a section of about 5 long pheasant tail fibers.



Wind pheasant tail fibers evenly to form the abdomen. Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the start of the thorax and wrap herl evenly to the front of the thorax.



Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the back part of the thorax and wrap herl evenly to the thorax front. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Since peacock herl is somewhat fragile, it is a good idea to rib it with the fine wire.



Rib abdomen and thorax with about 10 winds of gold wire. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Trim away excess wire.



Select hackle for size and expose base by gently stripping off fibers. Tie in by base with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body. Wrap hackle with 2 winds. Tie off with 5 tight wraps.

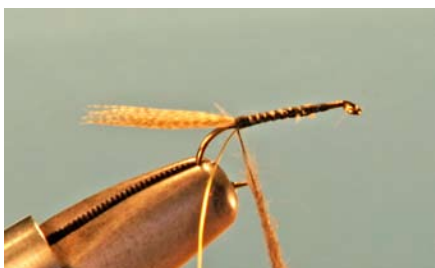


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.



PMD Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	pheasant tail wing case
Tails	wood duck
Body	dubbing , ostrich herl, wire & fine wire
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the wood duck fibers by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in wire with 5 tight wraps. Lightly dub waxed thread and evenly wind the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim off excess.



Attach pheasant tail fibers and ostrich herl with 5 tight wraps.



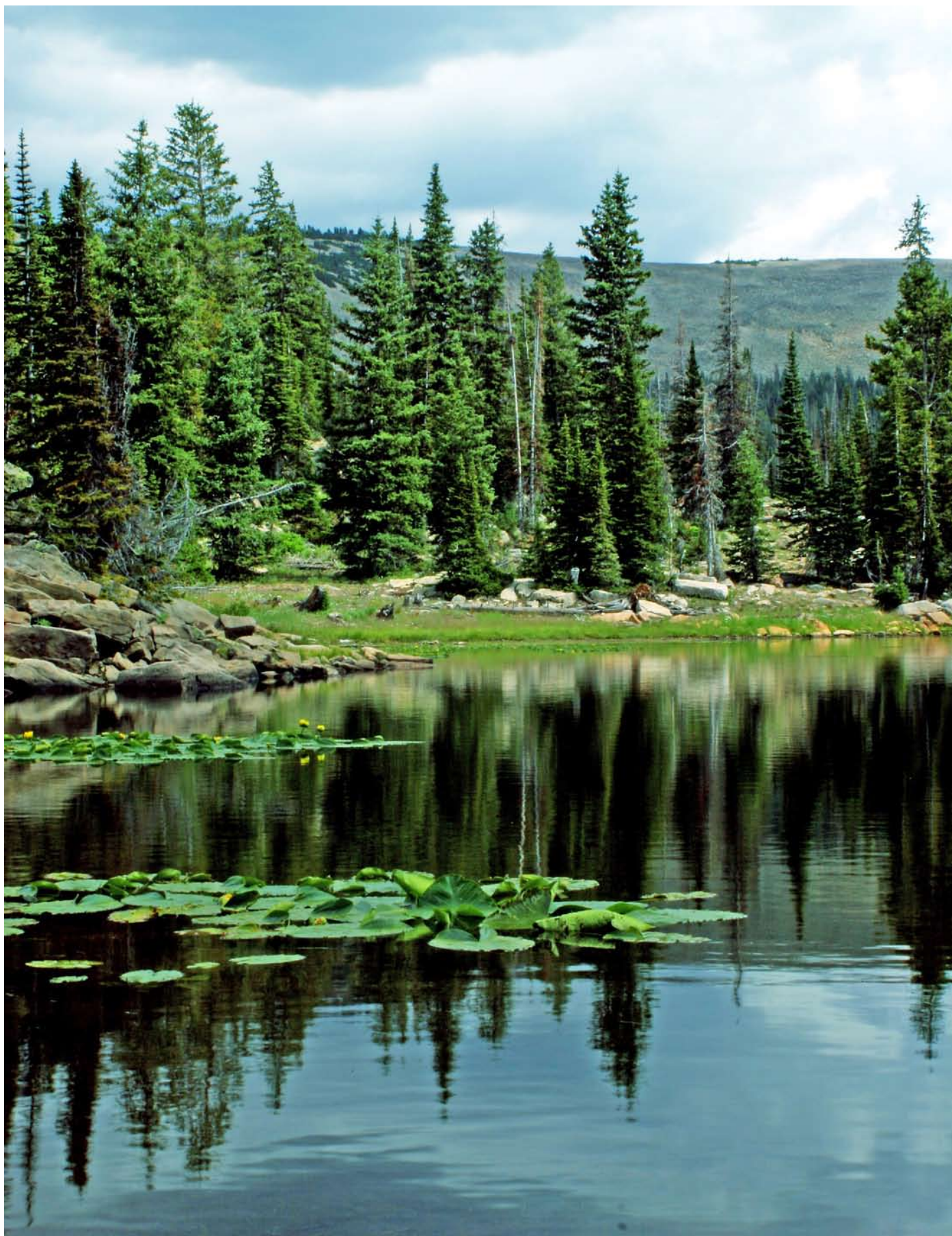
Evenly wrap the ostrich herl and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess. Now evenly rid the abdomen and thorax with the fine wire. Secure wire with 5 tight thread wraps. Trim away excess.

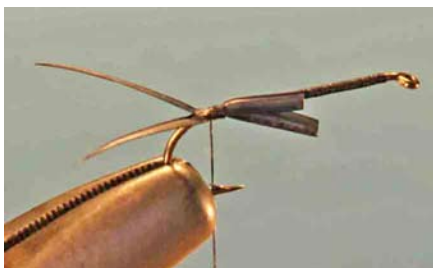


Pull pheasant tail forward over the top of the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





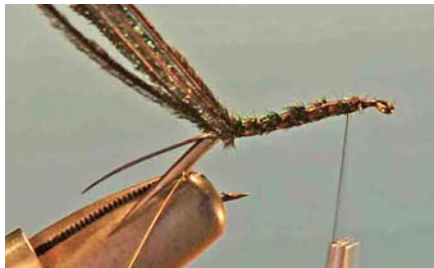
Wrap thread onto the hook shank etc.

Tie in the two biots by spreading them out into an X pattern. First make two loose wraps at the intersection of the X, then follow up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. The tail's position and length can be adjusted after the first two loose wraps. Both tails should spread out from each other.

Continue to wrap the tail's bases forward to where the body is expected to end. This furnishes an even base for the body.



Evenly rib with the fine wire and tie off with 5 tight turns.



Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body.



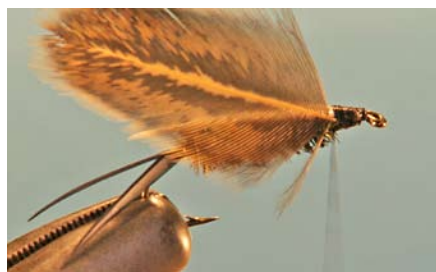
Tie in the two biots by spreading them out into an X pattern. First make two loose wraps at the intersection of the X, then follow up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's position and length can be adjusted after the first two loose wraps. Both wings should spread out from each other. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Trim away the bases.

Prince Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	6-14
Thread	black
Wings	2 white goose biots
Tails	2 brown turkey biots
Body	peacock herl & fine wire
Hackle	partridge



Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.

Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

The Prince Nymph is a general purpose fly which imitates a wide variety of aquatic foods. It's one of the favorites to be fished with the strike indicator presentation. I find it effective in streams with a good stonefly population.





Salmon or Stonefly Nymph

Fly Name	
Hook	2-8
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	2 goose biots
Body	yarn, larva lace, ostrich plume
Hackle	grizzly died salmon



Wrap thread onto the hook shank etc. Tie in the two biots by spreading them out into an X pattern. First make two loose wraps at the intersection of the X, then follow up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. The tail's position and length can be adjusted after the first two loose wraps. Both tails should spread out from each other.



Attach yarn and larva lace at hook bend. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Advance thread to start of thorax and tie in the hackle by its stem and tie in the ostrich plume. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



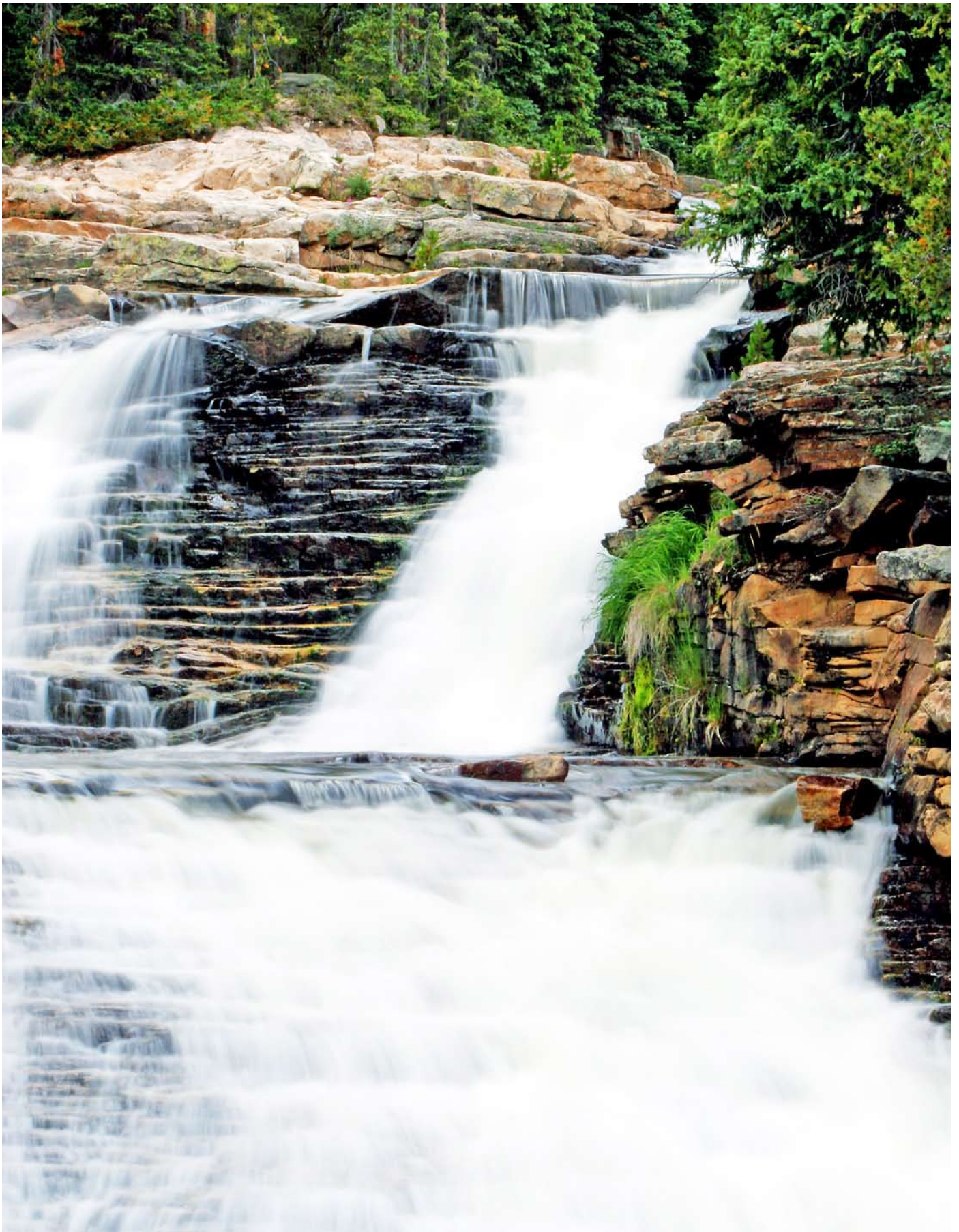
Wind yarn on abdomen and rib with the larva lace. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind yarn on thorax with very close wraps. This will beef up the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess. Wind on ostrich plume and secure with 5 tight wraps. Wind on hackle and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excesses.



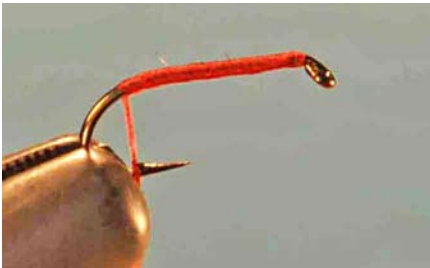
Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





San Juan Worm

Fly Name	
Hook	6-10
Thread	red
Wings	none
Tails	
Body	red ultra chenille
Hackle	



Tie in thread at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread to the base of the tail.

Tie in thread at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread to the base of the tail.



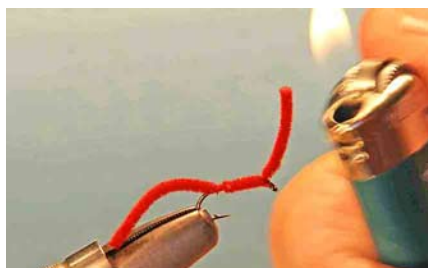
Attach the body material close to the hook bend with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Advance the thread to about 1 mm from the hook eye. Stretch the chenille out and tie off at this point with 4 or 5 tight wraps.



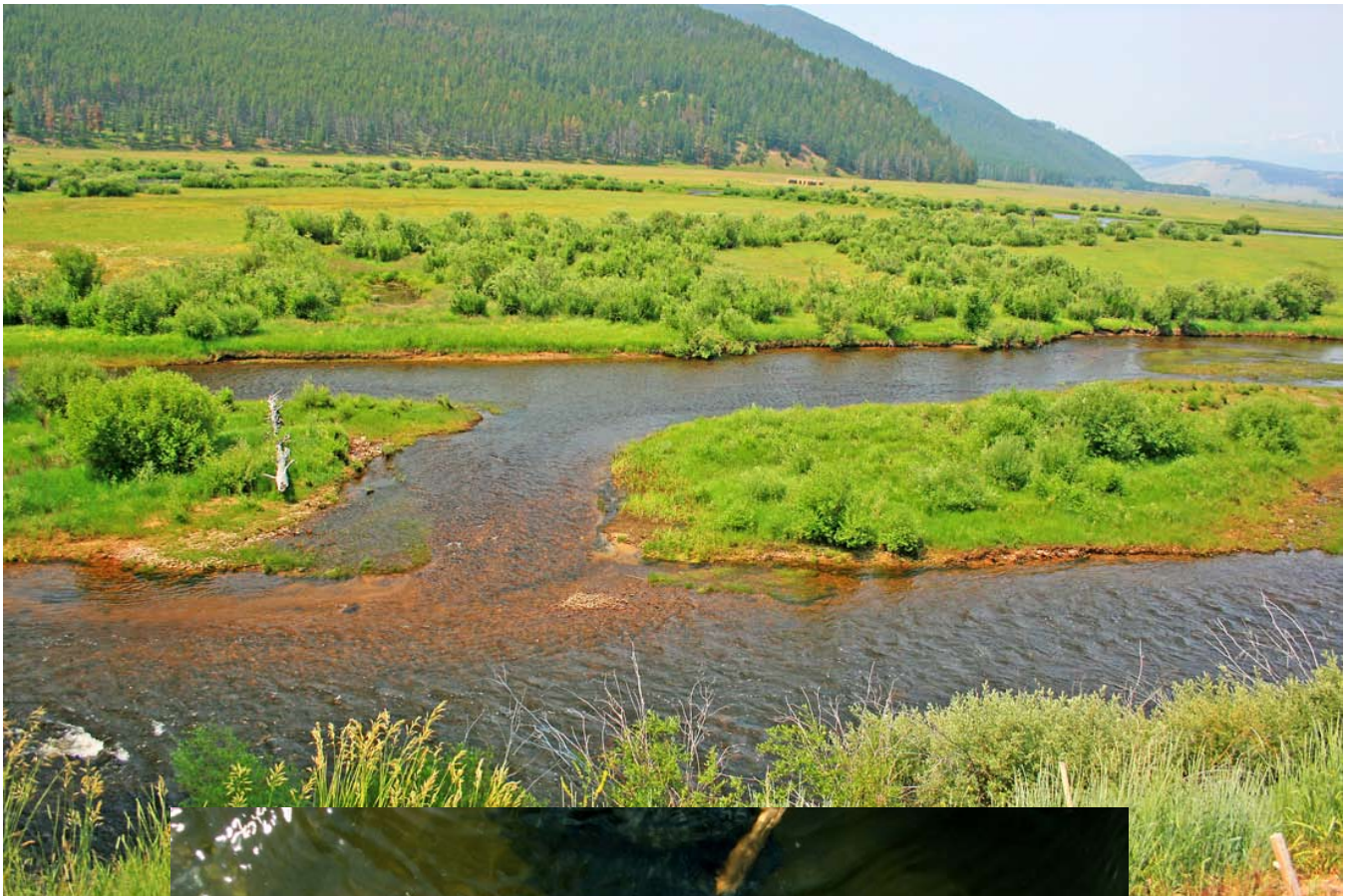
Wind fly head with 4 or 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.



Singe both ends with a lighter. This produces a natural taper.



This pattern mimics aquatic worms.
Fish it with a dead drift presentation 1 foot
over the bottom.





Serendipity

Fly Name

Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	wood duck fibers
Tails	none
Body	floss & dubbing
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



Tie in floss at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread over floss to the base of the tail. Wrap thread forward.

Evenly wrap floss forward to front end of body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Add a small amount of dubbing to the thread and evenly wind thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim away excess.



Place wood duck fibers on top off shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps and trim off excess. Trim wing short so it looks like a wing case.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.





Scud

Fly Name	
Hook	10-20
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	fine wire, dubbing, & Flash-a-Bou strands
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in both wire and Flash-a-Bou with 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



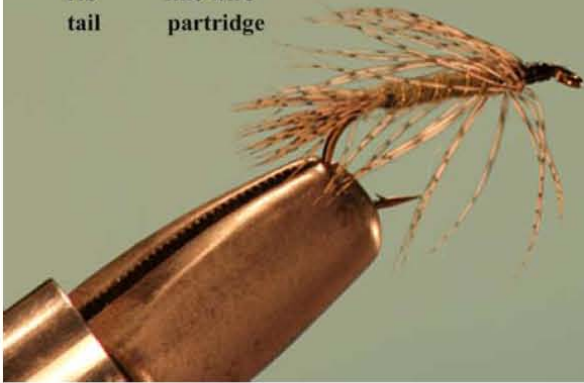
Pull Flash-a-Bou over the top of the fly and secure with 5 tight wraps. Evenly rib body with wire and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excesses.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot. Pick out dubbing with a bobbin needle so it is pulled downward.

Soft Hackle Olive

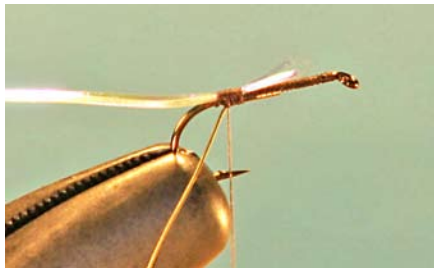
thread	6/0
hook	8 to 16
body	dubbing
hackle	partridge
rib	fine wire
tail	partridge





Sow Bug

Fly Name	
Hook	14-22
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	dubbing, Flash-a-Bou, tinsel, and fine wire
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Attach fine wire and about 4 strands of Flash-a-Bou with 5 tight wraps.



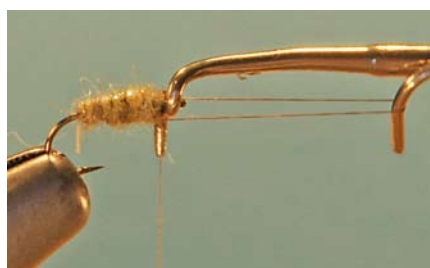
Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Fold Flash-a-Bou over the top of body and secure with 5 tight wraps. Evenly rib body with wire and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excesses.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.

Take bobbin needle and pick out dubbing so it protrudes laterally away from body.





Werner's Shrimp

Fly Name	
Hook	8-14
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	deer hair
Body	dubbing & fine wire
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Attach hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps



The tails base will serve as the shellback. Attach wire with 5 tight wraps. Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread.



Evenly wind dubbing to form the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Wind hackle in evenly spaced turns throughout the body. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess hackle.



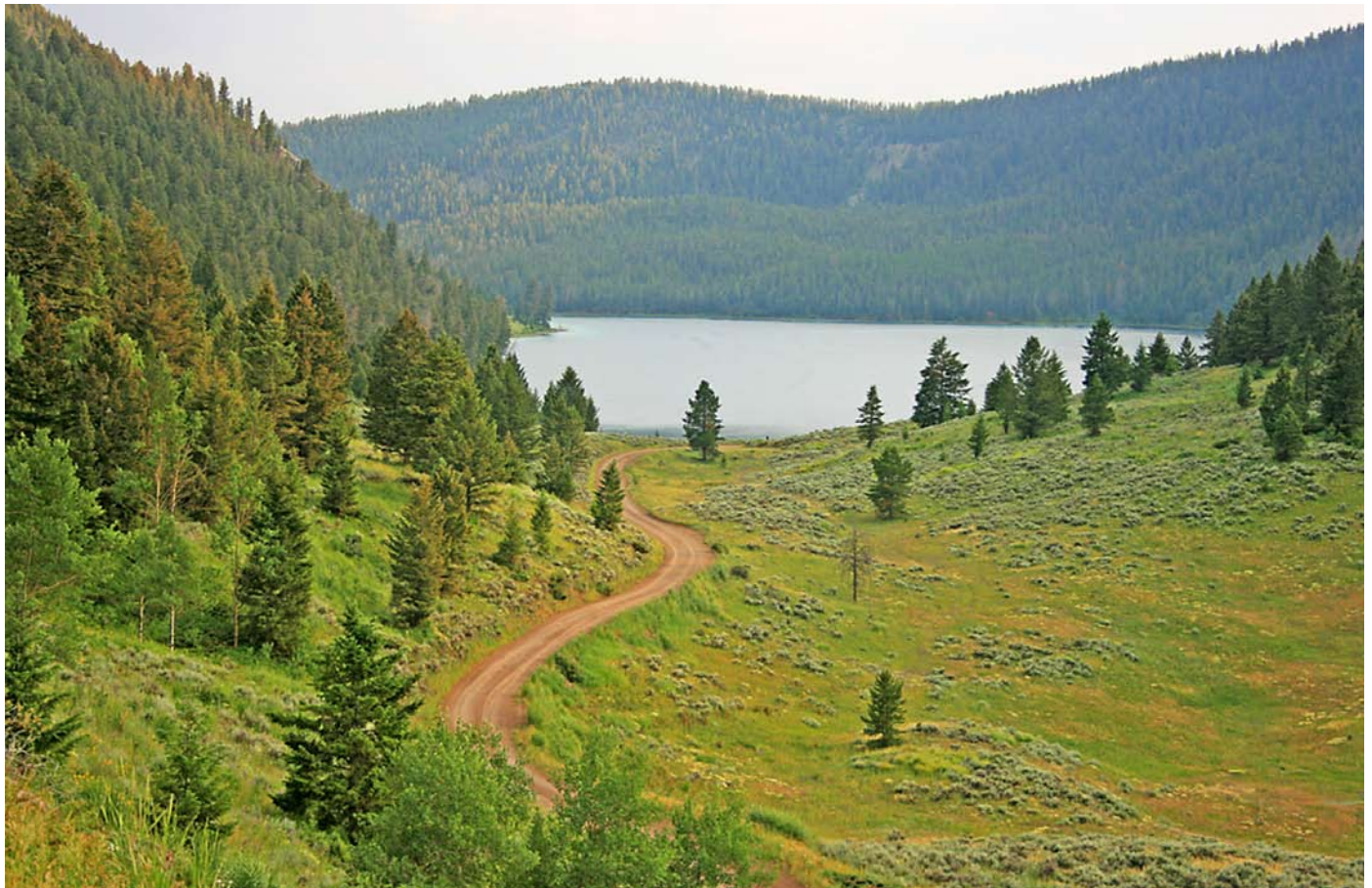
Pull hair shellback forward over the top of the hook shank and secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess hair.



Evenly rib the body with the fine wire and secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off excess wire.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



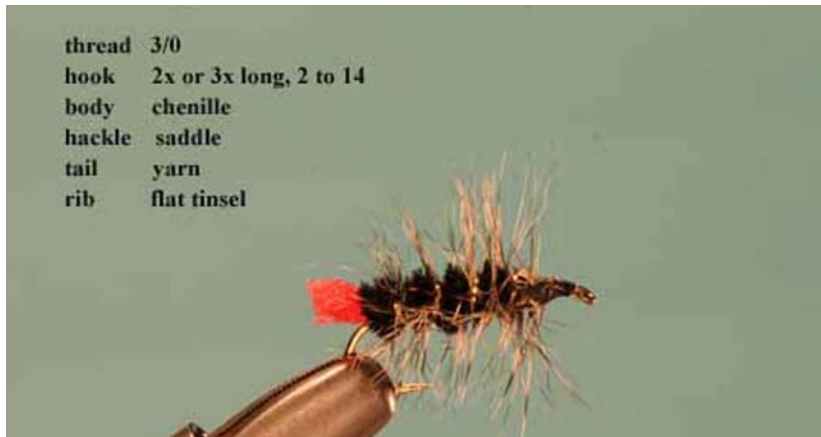
WD 40

thread 6/0
hook curved
body silk floss & dubbing
shell wood duck



Woolly Worm

thread 3/0
hook 2x or 3x long, 2 to 14
body chenille
hackle saddle
tail yarn
rib flat tinsel



Zelon Caddis Pupa

thread 6/0
hook 10 to 20
body dubbing
hackle wood duck
tail zelon





Zelon Mayfly Emerger

Fly Name	
Hook	14-18
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	zelon fibers
Body	dubbing
Hackle	wood duck fibers



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the zelon tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Evenly wrap dubbing to form the abdomen. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Evenly wind dubbing to form abdomen and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Attach wood duck fibers evenly on both sides of the fly to form its legs. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Add more dubbing and wind on the thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Thoraxes are always thicker than abdomens.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.



Zug Bug

Fly Name	
Hook	6-14
Thread	black
Wings	turkey tail fibers
Tails	peacock sword
Body	peacock herl
Hackle	partridge

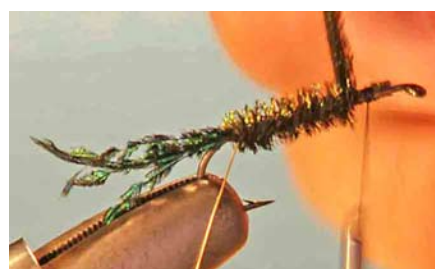


Attach thread to shank and wind the desired thread base. Select 3 peacock swords and tie in with 2 loose wraps. Reposition the tail to the desired place and length and secure with 5 tight wraps. Attach fine gold wire with 5 tight wraps.



Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body.

Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.



Evenly wrap herl forward to form the body and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away the excess herl.



Wrap gold wire with even spaces forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Usually 5 to 8 wraps are used. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

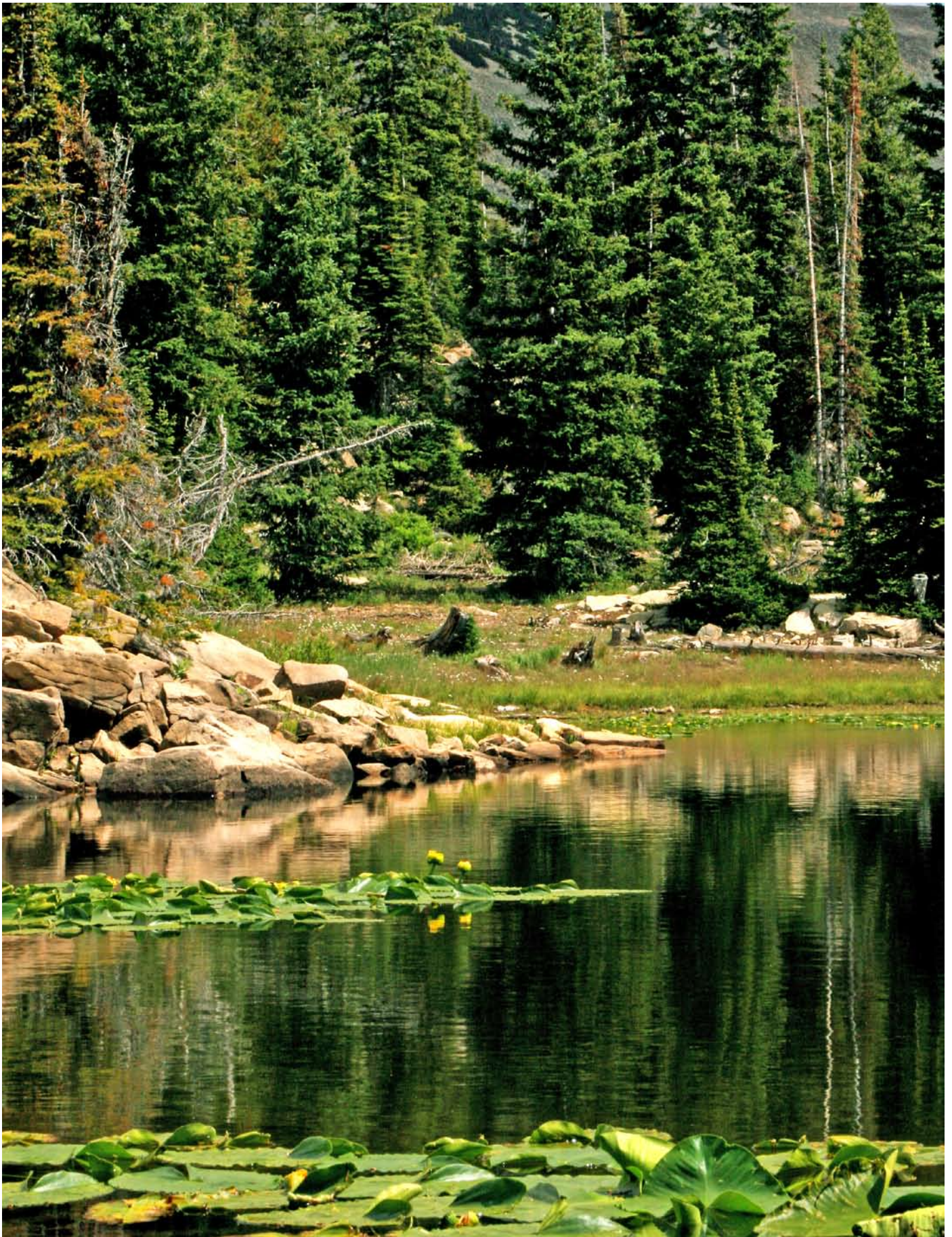


Tie in wing case with 5 tight wraps. Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Concave side of hackle is opposite of body.




Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.

Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





The background of the page is a dense field of green, leafy plants, possibly watercress, with some yellowish-green stems. On the left side, there is a wooden fly fishing lure box with two compartments. The top compartment contains a fly with a light-colored body and a dark, feathery tail. The bottom compartment contains a fly with a bright orange body and a dark, feathery tail. The title 'Salmon/Steelhead' is written in a large, bold, black serif font with a white outline, centered over the foliage.

Salmon/ Steelhead



Bomber

Fly Name	
Hook	8-1
Thread	black
Wings	hair
Tails	hair
Body	deer hair
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach hackle by tip with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in a bundle of deer hair with 3 loose wraps. Tighten the thread tension so the hollow hair evenly flares around the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps in front of the bundle. Push the flared hair back to condense the hair.



Repeat this last procedure until the body is full with condensed flared hair. It takes between 3 and 5 bundles to complete.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems. Cut off thread.



With sharp scissors trim the hair in a cigar shape.



Re-attach thread behind the hook eye.



Evenly wind hackle through the body and secure with 5 tight wraps..Trim off excess.



Tie in hair positioned towards the bend of the hook with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Green Butt Skunk Purple

Fly Name	
Hook	8-2/0
Thread	black
Wings	white hair
Tails	red hair
Body	chartreuse chenille, purple yarn and silver tinsel
Hackle	purple guinea



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in chenille with 5 tight wraps.



Wrap chenille with 1 complete turn. Tie off with 5 tight thread wraps. Trim away excess.



Tie in silver tinsel and purple yarn with 5 tight wraps. Advance thread to the forward portion of the body.



Evenly wrap the yarn and tie off with 5 tight thread wraps.



Evenly wind the silver tinsel rib and tie off with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in hair positioned towards the bend of the hook with 2 loose wraps followed up by 3 to 5 tight wraps. The wing's length and position can be adjusted after the loose wraps. The wing should be slanted at a 45° angle to the hook shank. Place a drop of head cement on windings to further secure wing.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place, followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Convex side of hackle is next to the body.

Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base, wing and hackle stems.





Glo-Bug

Fly Name	
Hook	2-10
Thread	red
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	glo-bug yarn
Hackle	none



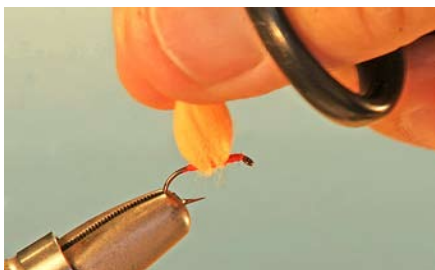
Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Wind to mid shank.



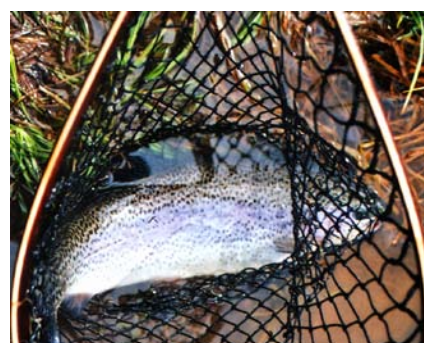
Tie on a thick clump of Glo-Bug yarn and secure with 5 tight wraps. You may want to include a small amount of yarn that is a contrasting color. This will later look like an egg's eye.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.



Pull yarn upwards and trim off level with sharp scissors. This will form a rounded body.







Polar Shrimp

Fly Name	
Hook	10-2/0
Thread	black
Wings	white hair
Tails	red hair
Body	orange chenille
Hackle	orange neck or saddle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail.



Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even under-body foundation.



Wind chenille evenly on 3/4 of hook shank to form the body.



Select yarn or hair and position it with tip ends rearward. If hair is used, clean away fuzz and short hairs. Wrap with 2 loose windings followed up with 3 to 5 tight windings. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned or its length can be adjusted. Pull excess base material upwards and clip closely parallel with hook shank. Wrap wing bases with thread. Place a drop of thin head cement to penetrate and to additionally secure wing.

Note: Wing should be slanted 45° backwards. If needed, tie in thread behind wing to reposition it upright.



Select hackle for proper size and desired stiffness. Cut stem at junction with webby and stiff fibers. Strip away fibers exposing 2 to 3mm of stem. Tie in stem with 2 loose wraps to place followed up with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Convex side of hackle is adjacent to body. Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Excellent steelhead pattern for pre-spawn fish. Present it on a deep swing about 1 foot off the bottom. The polar shrimp mimics drifting eggs and its attached white spawn sack.



Purple Steelhead

Fly Name	
Hook	8-2/0
Thread	red
Wings	purple marabou
Tails	none
Body	red thread
Hackle	orange guinea



Tie in thread at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread to the base of the tail. Select marabou and position it with tip ends rearward. Wrap with 2 loose windings followed up with 3 to 5 tight windings. After the loose wraps the marabou can be repositioned or its length can be adjusted.



Cut away base of marabou. Select another bunch of marabou and tie it in forward of the first bunch. Secure with 3 to 5 tight windings. Trim marabou base.



Repeat by tying in another marabou bunch forward to the last bunch. Trim off its base. Make sure that all marabou tips are even in height.



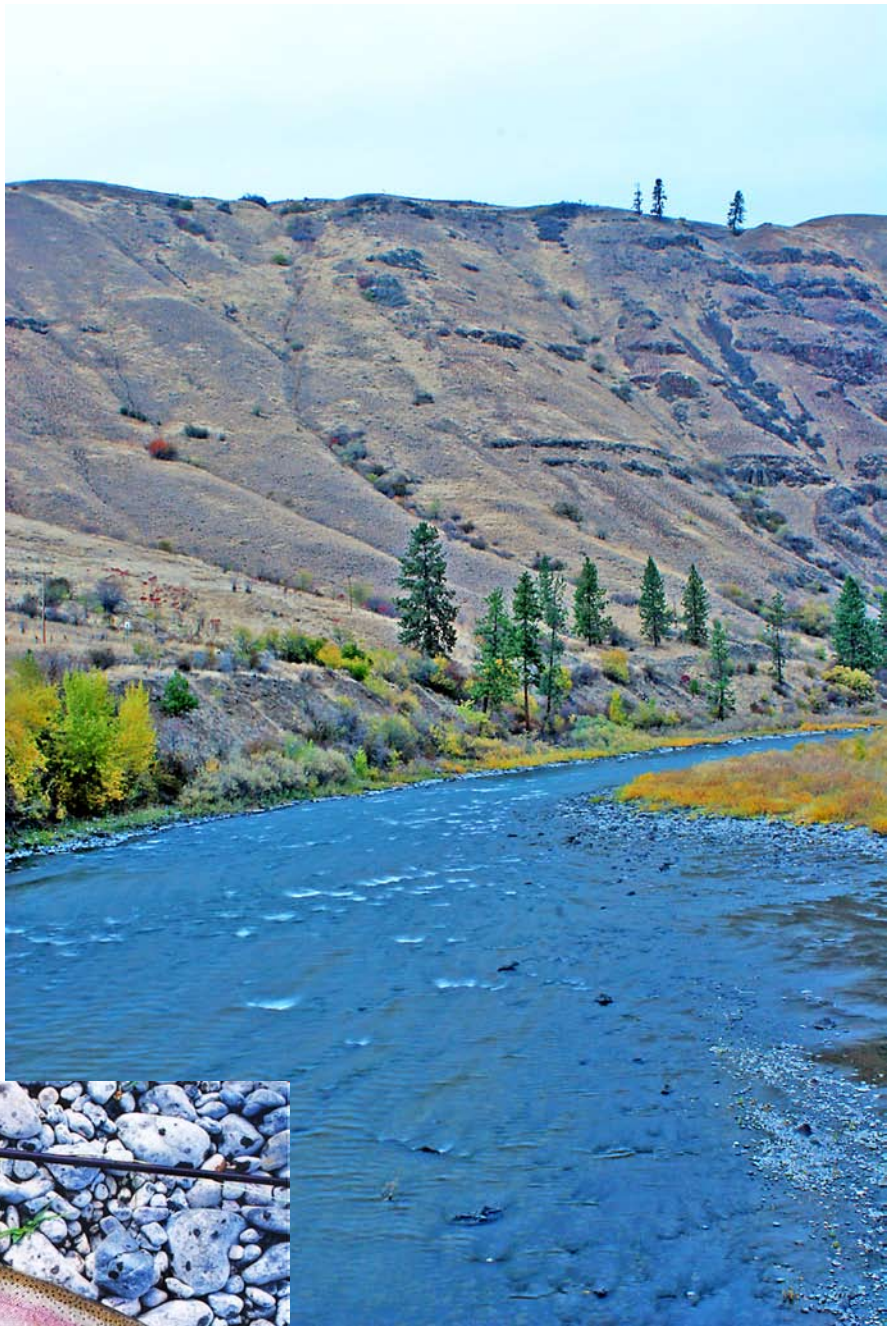
Repeat this same process until 4 bunches of marabou is in place.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Expose tip by gently stroking back fibers. Tie in by base with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body. Evenly wrap hackle 2 or 3 turns. Tie off hackle with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Either trim away excess or pull backward and break stem off at windings.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



I prefer to swing this fly through the slower current sections in which steelhead frequent. The marabou is easily activated by the slightest movement. It is a good producer when the water is stained or the light intensity is low.



Red Butt Skunk

Fly Name	
Hook	8-2/0
Thread	black
Wings	white hair
Tails	red hair
Body	red chenille, purple mohair yarn
Hackle	purple guinea



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail. Continue wrapping the hair forward to where the body is expected to end.



Tie in red chenille and make 1 wrap. Trim away excess chenille and tie in the mohair yarn adjacent to the chenille. Tie in ribbing material at the base of the tail. Advance thread forward to the end of the body.



Wrap yarn evenly and trim away the excess after securing it with 5 firm wraps.



Wrap ribbing material with even spaces forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Usually 5 to 8 wraps are used. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Select yarn or hair and position it with tip ends rearward. If hair is used, clean away fuzz and short hairs.

Wrap with 2 loose windings followed up with 3 to 5 tight windings. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned or its length can be adjusted.

Pull excess base material upward and clip closely parallel with hook shank. Wrap wing bases with thread.

Place a drop of thin head cement to penetrate and to additionally secure wing.



Note: Wing should be slanted 45% backwards. If needed, tie in thread behind wing to reposition it upright.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Tie in by base with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body

Evenly wrap hackle forward to the end of the body. If hackle is short or difficult to grasp use a hackle pliers, otherwise use your thumb and forefinger. Tie off hackle with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Either trim away excess or pull backwards and break stem off at windings.

This is a good fly for steelhead during clear water and well lit conditions. Present it with the wet fly swing or the grease line method at the surface or just above the bottom.

I also like to change to this fly when I have just missed a fish on a darker pattern. This change seems to bring on a whole new bite.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.





Skunk

Fly Name	
Hook	10-2/0
Thread	black
Wings	white hair
Tails	red hair
Body	black chenille, silver tinsel
Hackle	black hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue with additional tight wraps right to the base of the tail. Continue wrapping the hair forward to where the body is expected to end. This provides an even base for the body.



Attach the chenille with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even underbody foundation.

Tie in tinsel at the base of the tail. Wind chenille evenly on 3/4 of hook shank to form the body. Secure with 3 thread wraps.



Wrap ribbing material with even spaces forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Usually 5 to 8 wraps are used. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Select yarn or hair and position it with tip ends rearward. If hair is used, clean away fuzz and short hairs. Wrap with 2 loose windings followed up with 3 to 5 tight windings. After the loose wraps the wing can be repositioned or its length can be adjusted.

Pull excess base material upwards and clip closely parallel with hook shank. Wrap wing bases with thread. Place a drop of thin head cement to penetrate and to additionally secure wing.

Note: Wing should be slanted 45° backwards. If needed, tie in thread behind wing to reposition it upright.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Expose tip by gently stroking back fibers. Tie in by tip with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body



Wind hackle evenly forward to 1mm behind hook eye. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Cut off to break away excess hackle. Short or slippery hackles require hackle pliers while long hackles can be wound with fingers.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



The skunk pattern is one of my favorite steelhead flies. I fish it on the swing and grease line presentations. It works at the surface and in the depths. An excellent variation is to substitute purple chenille and purple guinea hen hackle for the traditional black material colors.



Wally Waker

Fly Name	
Hook	6-1/0
Thread	black
Wings	moose
Tails	moose
Body	deer hair
Hackle	moose



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the hair tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Continue wrapping the hair forward to where the body is expected to end.



Select a 4 match stick sized bundle of deer hair and tie it in with 3 loose wraps..Tighten the thread tension and the hair will both flare and spin evenly around the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps immediately in front of this flared hair .



Repeat the previous procedure.



Repeat the previous procedure with a contrasting color of hair. Here the first 2 bundles were orange and the contrasting one is black.



Repeat the previous procedure with the original colored hair bundle.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hair stems. Cut thread.



Shape the body by trimming it with a sharp pair of scissors. Make an evenly rounded bullet shape.



Re-attach the tying thread by wrapping at least 10 wraps around itself in an even manner.



Tie in the moose hair wing so it slants 45 degrees forward. The first 2 wraps are loose ones so the wing can be precisely positioned. Then follow up with 5 tight reaps to secure. Another thread bump immediately in front of the wing may be required.



Likewise tie in moose hair as a beard but have it slant 45 degrees backwards. The same procedure as the last one is followed. When completed the wing and beard should be line up in a straight line.

Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Salt Water



Clouser

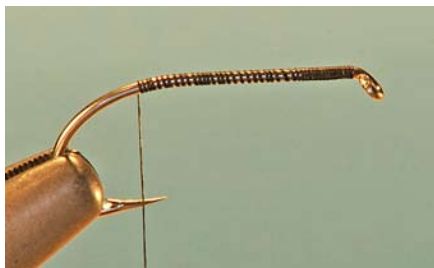
thread A or 3/0
hook salt water, 5/0 to 10
eyes bead chain or weighted pre-made ones
wing hair





Crazy Charlie

Fly Name	
Hook	8-2
Thread	black
Wings	grizzly hackle
Tails	none
Body	braided tinsel
Hackle	hair



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



Attach braided tinsel in front part of the body area with 5 tight wraps.



Attach a pair of bead chain eyes by tightly wrapping thread in a series of figure 8 wraps between the eye's stem and hook. Add a drop of head cement to windings.



Evenly wind braid back down to bend and back up to the front part of the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in a beard of hair directly underneath the hook shank with 2 loose wraps. Reposition hair for desired length and position. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away the excess. Next tie in a grizzly hackle on each side of the hair. Again start with 2 loose wraps, adjust placement, and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Deceiver

Fly Name	
Hook	2-6/0
Thread	black
Wings	hair
Tails	none
Body	braided tinsel & stick-on eyes
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Attach braided tinsel with 5 tight wraps advancing thread forward to the end of the body.



Evenly wrap braid to front end of the body. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Tie in a clump of hair underneath the hook shank with 3 loose wraps. Carefully reposition so it's directly underneath and the desired length. Once in place secure with 5 tight wraps.



Repeat the last procedure but this time place the hair on top of the hook.



Trim away the hair butts and evenly wind the head.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot. Place stick-on eyes and coat the head area with 5 minute epoxy.



Tarpon

Fly Name	
Hook	2-4/0
Thread	red
Wings	none
Tails	white hackle
Body	thread
Hackle	red



Attach thread base to the complete hook shank. Select 6 to 8 large white neck hackles and match them up so that their convex sides are outwards from each other. Tie in as the tail with about 3 loose thread loops. Adjust their position and when in the desired place secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Trim away the excess. Add several drops of head cement and allow it to penetrate through the thread and hackle stems.



Attach a large red neck hackle by its stripped stem with 5 tight wraps. Wrap thread up and down the hook shank to form the body. Use a large diameter thread such as size A. It will require several passes to form this body. Once in place wind the red hackle with at least 4 or 5 turns. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps. Wind thread forward to the eye of the hook.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place several drops of head cement on the knot and body and allow it to penetrate the thread base and hackle stems.

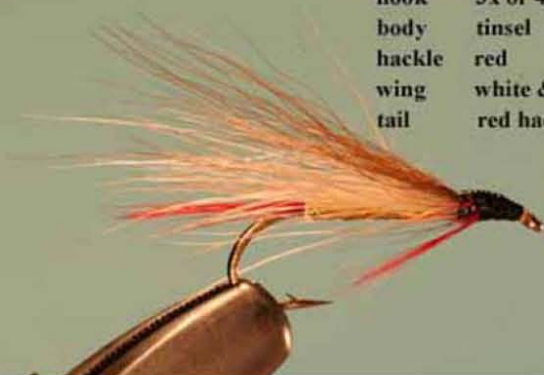


The image is a composite. On the left side, there are two rectangular wooden frames, one above the other. Each frame contains a different type of fly fishing streamer. The top streamer has a dense, brown, feathery body and a long, yellow, hair-like tail. The bottom streamer has a brown, segmented body and a long, dark, feathery tail. On the right side, the background is a dense, green, leafy plant, possibly a type of ground cover or weed. The title 'Streamers (Baitfish)' is written in a large, bold, black serif font with a white outline, centered over the green foliage.

Streamers (Baitfish)

Black Nosed Dace

thread	3/0
hook	3x or 4x long, 2 to 10
body	tinsel
hackle	red
wing	white & tan hair
tail	red hackle



Brown Trout Bead Chain

thread	3/0
hook	4x long, 2 to 10
body	gold tinsel
wing	white, yellow, & natural
	bucktail
head	bead chain



Chub Streamer

thread	3/0
hook	4x long, 2 to 6
body	tinsel chenille
hackle	red
wing	marabou & bucktail



Clouser

thread	A or 3/0
hook	salt water, 5/0 to 10
eyes	bead chain or weighted pre-made ones
wing	hair





Egg-Sucking Leach

Fly Name

Hook	10-4
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	Marabou
Body	chenille
Hackle	black



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the marabou by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even under body foundation.



Select hackle for size and stiffness. Expose tip by gently stroking back fibers. Tie in by tip with two loose winds followed up with 3 to 5 tight winds. Convex side of hackle faces the fly's body

After the body is completed, evenly wrap hackle from tail base to forward end of body. If hackle is short or difficult to grasp use a hackle pliers, otherwise use your thumb and forefinger. Tie off hackle with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps. Either trim away excess or pull backwards and break stem off at windings.



Tie in orange chenille with 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind 2 turns and secure with 5 tight wraps. Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.

Matuka Streamer



Fly Name	
Hook	8-2
Thread	black
Wings	Olive died grizzly hackle
Tails	none
Body	yellow mohair yarn
Hackle	olive died grizzly hackle



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



Attach wire at hook bend and secure with 5 tight wraps. Advance thread forward. Attach yarn just behind the hook eye and evenly wrap it with thread down to the hook bend. Advance thread back to area where the yarn was first tied in. Evenly wrap yarn to form the body and secure with 5 tight wraps



Select 4 evenly matched hackles. Place 2 together with convex sides matching. Make another matching pair. Face both pairs together so their curvatures are next to each other. Tie in 4 hackles by the base stems. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Hold hackles directly on top of hook shank and evenly rub over them with the wire. Secure wire with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess wire. Take bobbin and puck out the hackle fibers that were ribbed down. These will stick out like they were segmented.



Tie in hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind hackle and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.

Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.

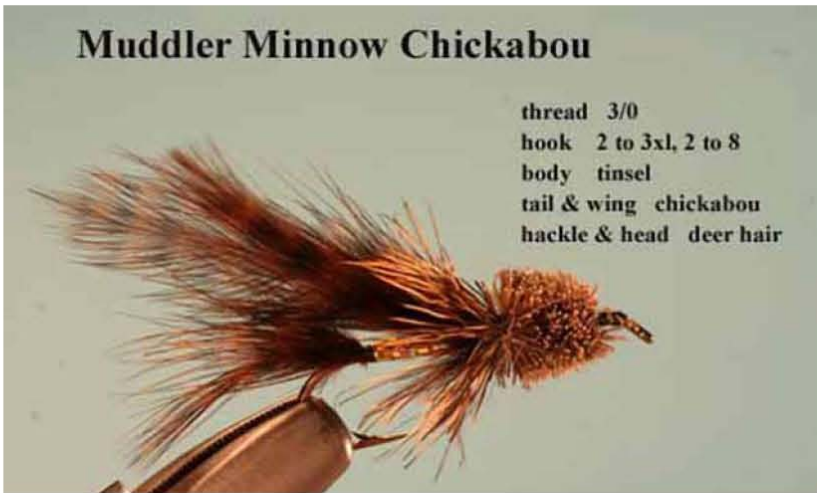
Mickey Finn

thread 3/0
hook 3x or 4x long, 2 to 10
body flat tinsel
wing yellow & red Hair



Muddler Minnow Chickabou

thread 3/0
hook 2 to 3xl, 2 to 8
body tinsel
tail & wing chickabou
hackle & head deer hair





Muddler Minnow

Fly Name	
Hook	10-2
Thread	black
Wings	chickabou marabou
Tails	chickabou marabou
Body	gold flat tinsel
Hackle	deer hair



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Tie in the marabou tail material by making two loose wraps followed up with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in flat tinsel at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap tinsel over thread to the base of the tail. Wrap tinsel forward. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Attach marabou wing with 2 loose wraps. Reposition wing to desired location and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Take a bunch of deer hair the size of 2 match sticks and attach it to the hook with 3 loose thread wraps. Tighten the tension and the hollow hair will spin and flare around the hook shank. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Repeat this process 1 or 2 more times until the head area is full of spun hair. Secure with 5 tight wraps and whip finish. Place a drop of head cement in thread wraps.



Clip hair with scissors to a bullet like shape.





Platte River Special

Fly Name

Hook	10-1
Thread	black
Wings	white & yellow hackle
Tails	none
Body	brown chenille
Hackle	yellow



Tie in thread base underneath the body. Attach the body material with 3 to 5 tight wraps of thread. Continue to wrap thread around the body material from the base of the tail to the front end of the body. This makes an even underbody foundation.



Evenly wind the chenille and tie off with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Match up 2 white hackles for size and position them with their convex sides together. Tie on top of hook with 2 loose wraps, reposition in desired place. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Place a yellow hackle with its concave side adjacent to the white hackle and tie in with 2 loose wraps. This is done on both sides of the white hackles. Reposition hackles in their exact places. Hold hackles as you secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim off excess.



Attach another yellow hackle by its stem with 5 tight thread wraps. Evenly wind hackle and secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.

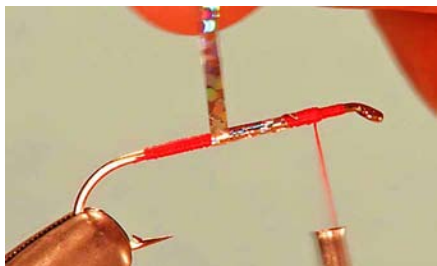


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.



Rainbow Trout Bead Chain

Fly Name	
Hook	10-2
Thread	red
Wings	blue and white hair
Tails	none
Body	flat silver tinsel, bead chain
Hackle	none



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.

Tie in flat tinsel at forward end of body with 3 to 5 tight wraps. Wrap tinsel over thread to the base of the tail. Wrap tinsel forward. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.



Tie in a pair of bead chain eyes with tight figure 8 wrappings. Cement in place with super glue.



Tie in the white hair on top of the hook with 2 loose wraps. Adjust its placement and when in desired spot lash down with 5 tight wraps.



Repeat the last procedure but tie the blue hair on the bottom of the hook.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hair stems.

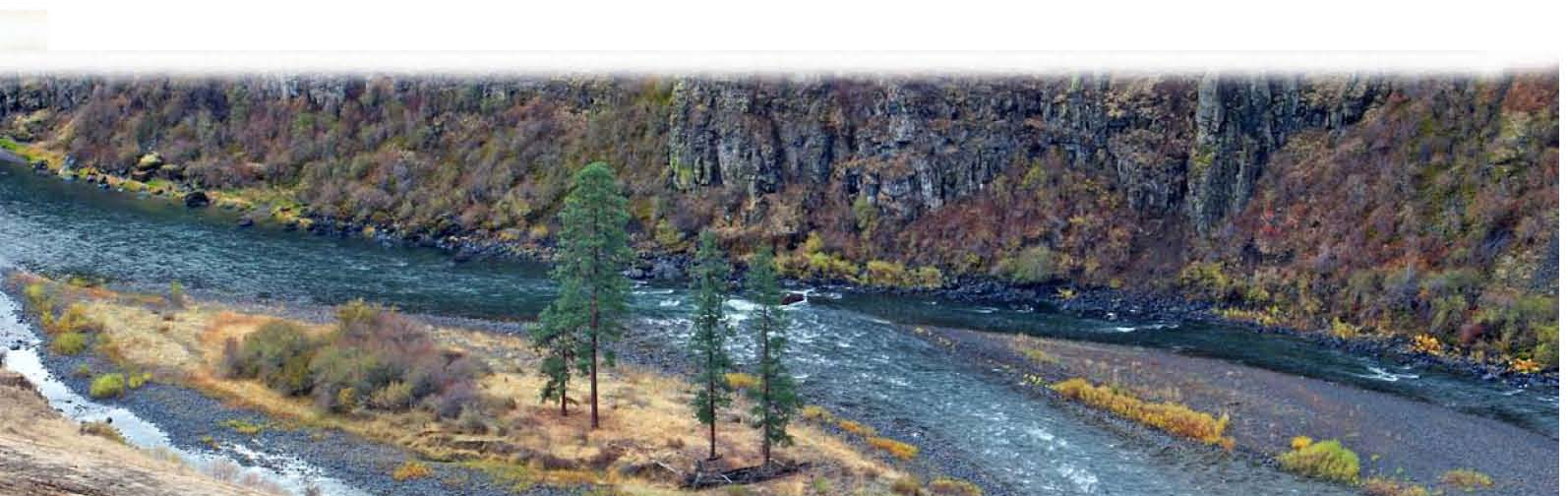
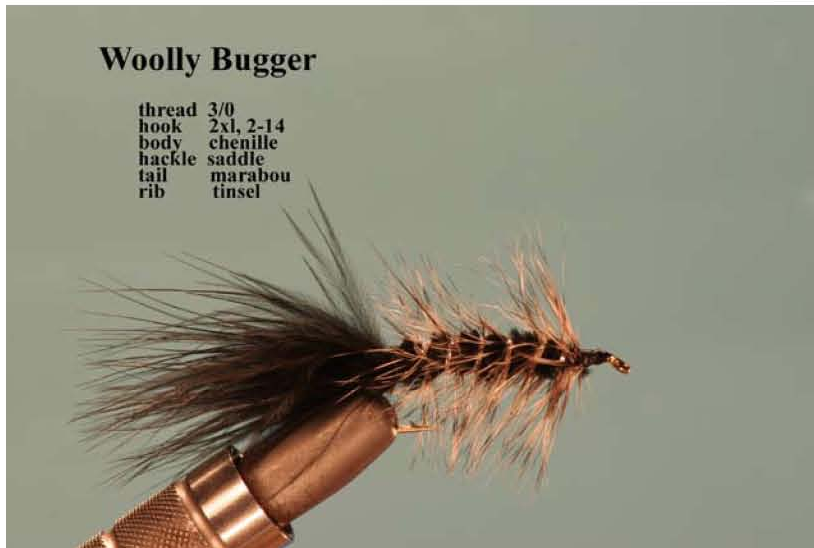
Sculpin

thread 3/0
hook 1/0 to 10
body chenille
hackle saddle
tail chickabou



Woolly Bugger

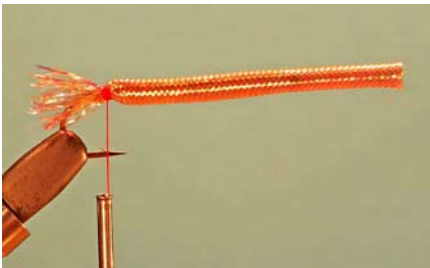
thread 3/0
hook 2xl, 2-14
body chenille
hackle saddle
tail marabou
rib tinsel



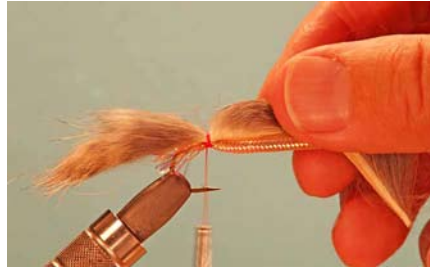


Zonker

Fly Name	
Hook	6-1
Thread	black
Wings	rabbit fur on the hide
Tails	none
Body	mylar piping
Hackle	red



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Place hollowed out mylar over the hook (the hook is inside the piping) and tie down in the tail section with 5 tight wraps.



Place rabbit hide over the top of the hook shank. When in the desired spot lash down with 5 tight wraps and whip finish thread. Cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement over thread.



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye.



Fold over rabbit hide and hold in place while its secured with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess hide.



Tie in red hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps. Evenly wind hackle and secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate both the thread base and hackle stems.







Terrestrials



Ant

Fly Name	
Hook	12-20
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	black dubbing
Hackle	grizzly



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.

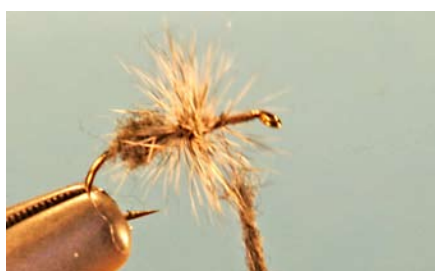
Wax thread with a light coat of wonder wax. Apply a thin amount of dubbing. Spread dubbing fibers out evenly on thread. Twist dubbing evenly on thread with thumb and forefinger.

Wrap dubbed thread evenly forward to the middle of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight wraps.

Note: it is common to either over or underestimate the dubbing amount. It is easy to add more dubbing or pinch off excess dubbing.



Attach hackle by its stem with 5 tight wraps.



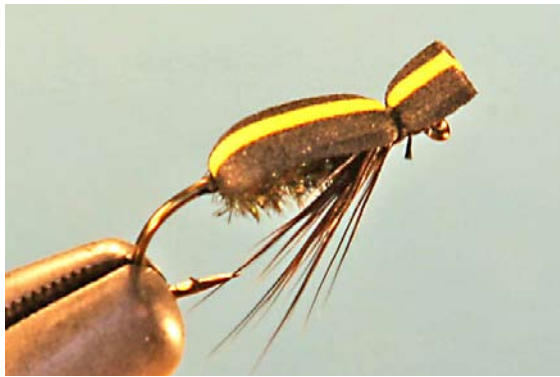
Evenly wind hackle with about 4 turns. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Cut off excess.



Add more dubbing to the thread and evenly wind thorax. Secure with 5 tight wraps.

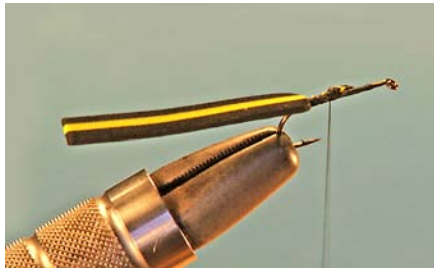


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot.

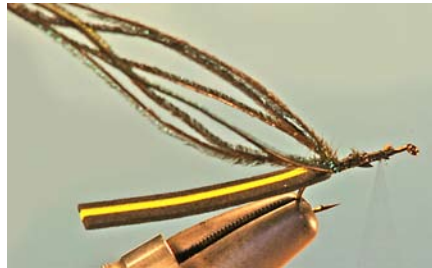


Beetle

Fly Name	
Hook	10-18
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	foam body & peacock herl
Hackle	moose hair



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend. Attach a strip of foam with 2 loose wraps. Reposition it so it is on top of the hook shank. Hold in place while you secure it with 5 tight wraps.



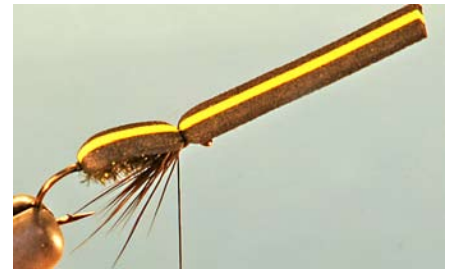
Select the desired number of peacock herls and trim the bases evenly. Tie in herl at the front part of the body and wrap herl evenly to the base of the tail. Advance the thread forward to the front end of the body. Evenly wrap herl forward from the tail base to the front end of the body. Tie off with 3 to 5 tight thread wraps.



Attach moose hair as a beard with 2 loose wraps. Adjust its position and when in place secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Fold over foam and attach with 2 loose wraps. Hold in place as you secure it with 5 tight wraps. Trim away excess.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate.



Cricket

Fly Name	
Hook	6-10
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	black foam
Hackle	knotted pheasant tail fibers



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



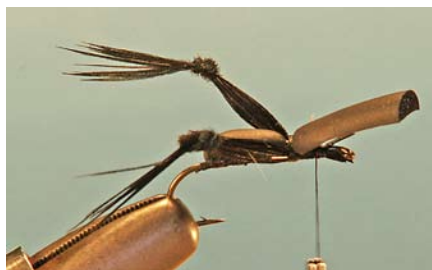
Cut foam tubing in half lengthwise. Attach at rear of hook shank with 2 loose wraps. Reposition tubing so cut section will be on top of the hook shank when folded over. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



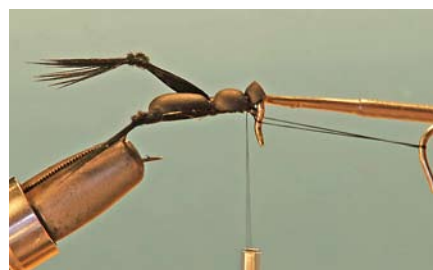
Fold tubing over the top of the hook and secure where shown with 5 tight wraps.



Select 2 pre-knotted sections of died black pheasant tail. Attach them with 2 loose thread wraps. Reposition so legs are evenly spread apart. Secure with 5 tight thread wraps.



Advance thread and again fold over the foam. Secure with 5 tight wraps. Trim foam so a head like protrusion sticks out. Secure with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.

Cricket

thread 3/0
hook 6 to 12
body zelon
hackle brown
legs pheasant tail
head spun deer

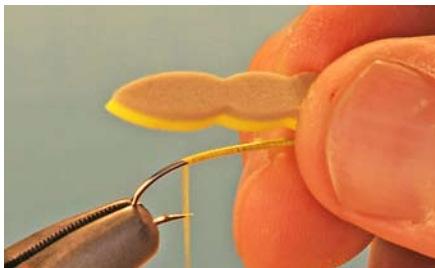




Foam Hopper

Fly Name

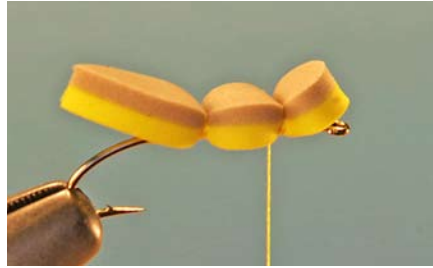
Hook	10-4
Thread	black
Wings	2 grizzly hackles
Tails	none
Body	pre-formed foam body
Hackle	elastic legs



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



Attach foam body with 2 loose wraps. Reposition body in exact desired location. Secure with 5 tight wraps



Advance thread up to next tie in point on the body. Again secure with 2 loose wraps followed up with 5 tight wraps. Hold the body in place while lashing it down.



Attach 2 hackles in an upright position with 2 loose wraps. Hold in place while you secure them with 5 tight wraps. Trim excess.



Tie in elastic legs in the same manner. That is attach first with 2 loose wraps and while holding them in place secure them with 5 tight wraps.

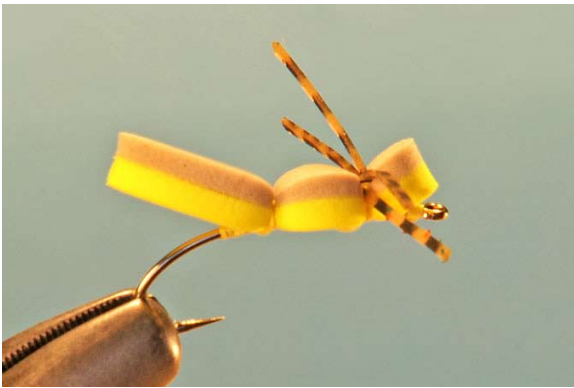


Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.

Hopper

thread 3/0
hook 2x long, 4 to 12
body zelon
hackle spun deer & brown
wing squirrel & pheasant
tail red hair
head deer





Simple Foam Hopper

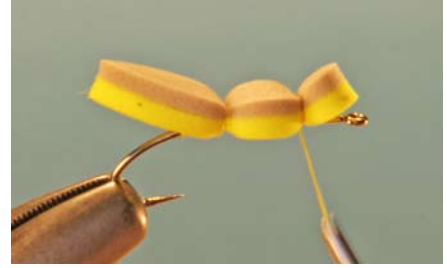
Fly Name	
Hook	10-4
Thread	black
Wings	none
Tails	none
Body	pre-formed foam
Hackle	elastic fibers



Wrap thread onto the hook shank from about 1mm behind the eye to the start of the hook bend.



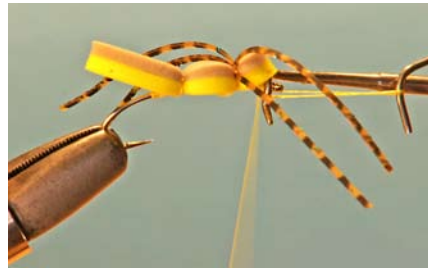
Attach foam body with 2 loose wraps. Reposition body in exact desired location. Secure with 5 tight wraps



Advance thread up to next tie in point on the body. Again secure with 2 loose wraps followed up with 5 tight wraps. Hold the body in place while lashing it down.



Tie in elastic legs in the same manner. Attach first with 2 loose wraps and while holding them in place secure them with 5 tight wraps.



Whip finish head with 4 to 8 turns. Pull tag end firmly and cut off excess thread. Place a drop of head cement on knot and allow it to penetrate the thread base.



Index

Adams	32
Adult Midge	34
Ant	192
Aquatic Worm (red)	93
Aquatic Worm (tan)	92
Bass Woolly Bugger	80
Bass Worm	81
Bead Head Prince	
Nymph	95
Beetle	193
Big Yellow Mayfly	96
Black Nose Dace	174
Blue Wing Olive BWO	35
Bomber	150
Brassie	97
Brown Trout Bead	
chain	175
Caddis Worm	98
Callibaetis Nymph	102
Callibaetis	36
Canadian Leech	99
CDC BWO Biot Dun	38
CDC Caddis	40
CDC Dun Emerger	105
CDC Yellow Sally	41
Chub Streamer	176
Clouser	168
Clouser	177
Compara Dun	42
Crayfish	100
Crazy Charlie	169
Cricket (hair)	195
Cricket Foam	194
Damselfly Nymph	106
Deceiver	170
Deep Caddis Pupa	109
Deer Hair Popper	82
Diving BWO	108

Diving Mayfly	
Egg-Layer	110
Dragonfly Nymph	111
Egg Sucking Leech	178
Elk Hair Caddis Grizzly	44
Elk Hair Caddis	43
Elk Hair Mayfly	45
Floating Nymph	112
Foam Beetle	84
Foam Hopper Wings	196
Foam Popper	85
Goddard Caddis	46
Golden Stonefly Nymph	113
Gray Caddis	48
Gray Drake Nymph	114
Gray Drake Spinner	47
Green Butt Skunk	152
Purple	
Glo-Bug	154
Green Drake	49
Griffith's Gnat	50
Hare's Ear Clinger	115
Hare's Ear Soft Hackle	116
Hare's Ear Swimmer	117
Henry's Fork Caddis	52
Hexagenia Mayfly	54
Hopper (hair)	197
Humpy	56
Irresistible	57
King Salmon	88
Lake fly Emerger	118
Light Cahill	58
Matuka Streamer	179
Mayfly Spinner	59
Mickey Finn	180
Midge Emerger	120
Midge Larva	122
Mosquito	60
Muddler Minnow	
Chickabou	181
Muddler Minnow	182

Pale Morning Dun PMD	62
Parachute Adams	63
Partridge Caddis	64
Peeking Caddis	124
Pheasant Tail Clinger	126
Pheasant Tail	
Soft Hackle	127
Platte River Special	184
PMD Nymph	128
Polar Shrimp	156
Prince Nymph	130
Purple Steelhead	158
Rainbow Trout	
Bead Chain	185
Red Butt Skunk	160
Rogue River Chinook	
Salmon	89
Royal Coachman	66
Royal Coachman	
Downwing	68
Royal Wulff	69
Salmon fly (Stonefly)	
Nymph	132
Salmon Fly Dry	70
San Juan Worm	134
Scud	137
Sculpin	186
Serendipity	136
Simple Foam Hopper	198
Skunk162	
Soft Hackle Olive	138
Sow Bug	139
Sparkle Spinner	72
Stimulator Caddis	76
Tarpon	171
Wally Waker	164
WD 40	142
Werner's Shrimp	140
Woolly Bugger	187

Woolly Worm	143
Yellow Sally	77
Zelon Caddis Pupa	144
Zelon Mayfly Emerger	145
Zonker	188
Zug Bug	146



Fly Tying: an Enjoyable Hobby

Enter your own classroom with international author David W. Young who has been tying and designing his own flies since 1957. His interest and creativity in fly tying led to a degree in dentistry. Learn the tricks and fundamental techniques of tying flies for trout, salmon, steelhead, bass, panfish, and salt water fish. Also, learn how to bring back an insect sample you've taken from your home water and tie a better fly pattern that will out fish the commercial ones.

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